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## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

What and Why Make History

President Hoover Thaws Again

Manchuria Accuses Japanese

India Table, Not Hope, Ends

Which German Debts First?

Sunken Egypt Will Yield Gold

THE what and why of history for the week:——ENGLAND sets to work a new Cabinet representing every party because she needs the wisdom of all parties in solving her serious problems.——GERMANY eagerly prepares for investigation into her capacity to pay because she hopes to have reparations wiped out and other payments postponed.—FRANCE backs Premier Laval in the new Parliament because, while some of his policies are hotly opposed, he is recognized as a great leader winning prestige for the nation.——PORTUGAL grants a demand that elections be held but sets no date because the Dictatorship, while eager to conciliate, fears the power of the old parties.——Spain proposes confiscation of property and life imprisonment for former King Alfonso because, while she hardly expects him to return and surrender, she wishes to make him afraid to fool with the foundations of the new republic.——ITALY sends the gracious Grandi to visit President Hoover because she truly wants a cordial relation with America over disarmament and other mutual aims.——JAPAN sees China attacking from the south and Russia from the west because she wishes to saturate Manchuria with her troops.——CHINA wishes to refrain from fighting and succeeds poorly because the National Government has no full power over the Chinese military in Manchuria.——THE UNITED STATES holds down the navy budget, takes more steps to unstagnate business and moves under the surface to prevent war because it's a fine day and these things are in the day's work.

* * *

¶ President Hoover acts to free billions now tied up in realty assets. He will ask Congress to authorize a system of 12 home loan discount banks. This would relieve the strain on sound building and loan associations, savings, deposit and farm loan banks and ease matters for home and home farm owners. Home construction could again go forward. This is regarded as only less important than President Hoover's previous step, the National Credit Corporation, in thawing out credits and relieving unemployment.

* * *

¶ Mukden's new Governor Yuan Chin-kai says the Japanese put him in office and control every act and that they are trying to bring young Henry Pu Yi back to the Manchu throne. China gives Geneva evidence that the Japanese have seized Manchurian banks and revenues and are setting up a permanent control. If these things are true, diplomats must be concealed inside some of those soldier uniforms on the Mukden front.

* * *

¶ The Round Table on India will come to an end. Premier MacDonald announces that the Hindus and Indian minorities fail to bridge their gap. But the effort on India's behalf will go on. Federation is revealed as feasible. Hope of ultimate success grows because the Indians feel that responsibility at the center will be granted. They believe what they did not believe when the conference began—that Britain is sincere in its intentions.

* * *

¶ Russian engineers decide to divert water from the Volga into the Moscow River. Musical circles need not agitate themselves. It is said sufficient water will be left for the Volga boatmen to do their singing on.

* * *

¶ Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader, tells Parliament Germany's private obligations to the British must not be endangered by her political debts. Premier Laval has told Germany the political debts to France come first. Germany, who has said, "My purse is empty," may now add, "And I don't know to whom I should hand it."

* * *

¶ Senator William H. King of Utah will attempt to abolish the Federal Farm Board. The bill he prepares for Congress would name three men to liquidate the Board's vast wheat and cotton holdings. Everybody admits that the farmer has had to hoe a hard row, even with the Farm Board. The question involved is: Wouldn't that row have been a lot harder without it?

* * *

¶ The P. & O. liner Egypt is about to yield up $5,000,000 held for nine years—without interest—in its treasure room. Since 1922 the Egypt has lain in 400 feet of ocean water off France. The divers, braving a new depth, have worked more than a year, setting off five tons of explosives in removing 250 tons of steel. With fair weather special grab hooks will reach into the open brillion room and raise 18 tons of gold. The salvagers reap their well-earned reward. They took grave risks, but they had one advantage over most treasure-hunters—they knew the treasure was really there.

### *Women 'M. P.'s' Look Over Their 'Workshop'*

CONSERVATIVE WOMEN MEMBERS OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT — Wide World

Left to Right—Mrs. Shaw, Lady Iveagh, Miss Irene Ward, Miss Thelma Cazalet, Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Ida Copeland, Lady Astor, Mrs. S. A. Ward, Miss Florence Horsburgh, Miss Mary Pickford, the Duchess of Atholl and Mrs. Norah Runge.

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Lady Astor, first woman to be elected to the British Parliament, recently escorted her Conservative women colleagues, sent to the Commons at the recent general election, over the Parliament buildings and grounds. The group made an impressive appearance marching along the terrace beside Westminster, looking out over the Thames. The women are now getting down to business to help seek solutions for Britain's many economic and political problems.

## Grandi to Face World Issues In Conversations With Hoover

### Economic Coöperation, Disarmament, Maintenance of Gold Standard, Debts and Treaty Revision Among Subjects for Consideration

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—On the slate of international relations five questions of vital importance to the world are awaiting the arrival early next week of Signor Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister of Italy, who is coming to the United States for a conference with President Hoover.

Three points calling for world economic coöperation, a practical disarmament program, and methods for maintaining the gold standard, are policies of mutual interest. On the other two problems centering around war debts and peace treaty revisions, the Italian emissary is expected to do much of the talking while President Hoover listens to statements defining Italy's position.

Signor Grandi is convinced Germany is the danger point in the whole European situation. Alleviation of the oppressions and animosities arising from the World War, he believes, is the pressing need of the entire continent.

President Hoover received definite impressions of present European conditions only from the French viewpoint when he talked recently with M. Pierre Laval, Premier of France, and is ready to pledge American coöperation as far as he can consistently toward relief of these burdens.

Mr. Hoover is not prepared to offer proposals for the untanglement of the European problem, but he hopes for an adjustment. The United States will remain aloof from questions of revision of the Versailles Treaty to which it was not a party.

At Signor Grandi's right hand will be Signor Augusto Rosso, a veteran of 21 years in the foreign service of Italy. Signor Rosso is one of the chief advisers of the Foreign Minister. His official title is that of chief of the Italian Foreign Office division of the League of Nations. He was Italy's principal adviser at the London Naval Conference. He speaks English and French as well as Italian.

While any concrete plans for improvement of international relations reached at the forthcoming conference would naturally have to be approved through legislative channels so far as the United States is concerned, it is understood that Signor Grandi is bringing the full support of Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier, consequently the backing of the Italian Government.

Among those who are expected to meet Signor Grandi in informal conferences is Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Borah spent several hours with M. Pierre Laval, Premier of France, on his recent visit and while there were points on which they failed to agree, Signor Grandi's program is said to coincide more closely with the Senator's opinions on international relations.

Meanwhile, reports from the steamship Conte Grande, on board which Signor Grandi is rapidly nearing the American shore, note that the radio is aiding him in keeping in touch with Rome, Washington, London, Paris and Berlin.

Preparations here for his visit are complete. Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Undersecretary of State, will go to New York Monday and extend to the Italian statesman the official welcome of Mr. Hoover and the American Government.

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## Experts Assert Time to Rejoice Is Near at Hand

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—Calling this a period of "readjustment," business experts of the Babson Statistical Organization told business men yesterday that a period of prosperity was as sure to follow as day follows night, and that the foundations for better business are becoming stronger each day.

"This optimism, however, is not based merely upon hopes and wishes," Mr. Leroy D. Peavey, president of the organization, said, "but rests squarely upon fundamental statistics and Newton's law of action and reaction. Such statistics now indicate that we are laying the foundation for better business and a gradual return to prosperity."

In adidtion to Mr. Peavey, other speakers at the conference were Mr. Ralph B. Wilson, vice-president of the organization, and Mr. F. Gardiner Perry, research director, both of whose remarks were in the same vein.

One of the greatest obstacles to the emergence from the period of readjustment, Mr. Wilson said, is the kind of "pernicious pessimism" which blinds people's eyes to the unusual opportunities which such a period gives to build up for the coming period of prosperity. There are unusual opportunities to buy bonds at low prices, now, he said, while stocks bought wisely at this time will bring "handsome profits" if held for a year or so.

"It is impossible," he said, "to estimate the value of building up spiritual reserve in a time like this. After all, what is behind the safety of a bank but the character of the bankers, or what is behind the value of stocks except the character and integrity and the confidence of the directors of the company the stocks represent."

Five reasons were given by Mr. Peavey to justify the optimistic attitude of the Babson organization.

Bank failures and hoarding have stopped. The National Credit Corporation has begun to function, and other plans are in process to help real estate, the farmer and others.

"Congress will be conservative. The tremendous Conservative victory assures England constructive leadership. The railroads are to be helped. Commodity prices have started upward."

## RAIL WORKERS REJECT WAGE CUT IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, and Express Employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway have refused to accept a 10 per cent cut in wages, local railwaymen were advised today.

The company is expected to apply for a board of conciliation as was done with a similar proposition made by both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways some time ago respecting engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, yardmen and telegraphers.

## There Are Two Grandis, One the Diplomatist, Other the Adventurer

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME—There are two Dino Grandis as Rome views the man who is on his way to visit President Hoover.

One is the Grandi of the cosmopolitan diplomacy who sits at the council tables of Geneva, Paris and London as the Foreign Minister of Italy. The other is the Grandi of the post-war turmoil, the adventurer in Fiume with d'Annunzio, the revolutionary who organized Fascism in Bologna. The contrast between these two aspects of Signor Grandi is one of the most remarkable things about this striking individual.

Signor Grandi is probably the youngest foreign minister the inter-

## ARMY AIR CORPS ADDS TO SAFETY OF AIR SERVICE

### Achievements in Coöperation With Civilian Groups Reviewed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15—New fog equipment, rayon parachutes, better supercharging of motors, overcoming of all-metal plane design weaknesses and brilliant advances in the art of aerial photography, are among the latest achievements of the United States Army Air Corps it will be stated by Mr. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War in Charge of Aeronautics, in an article to be published Monday in the Yale Scientific Magazine.

Much of the work done in this advance has been in coöperation with civilian companies and the results are all applicable to commercial aviation, thus proving that the air branch of the army can balance its military achievements by contributions to peaceful activities. Mr. Davison's paper contains the following summarized points:

Better fog-flying instruments will soon be ready for use on all long-range planes of the army.

Present-day parachutes are made of Japanese silk. In order that the supply of parachutes can be completely produced in the United States, a new rayon process has been developed.

Supercharging, the adding of air pressure to the motors for use at high altitudes, formerly another problem for the pilot in demanding his attention for constant control, has been improved through an automatic pressure regulator so that the pilot can forget this part of his equipment.

"Wing flutter," long a problem in high-speed all-metal monoplanes, has been eliminated.

A hollow steel propeller of great strength with much less weight is nearly ready.

New models of military planes are going to the low-wing design successfully proved in commercial work, with, of course, advanced design to meet high-speed and diving needs.

Outstanding in the aerial photography work is the five-lens mapping camera, the result of 10 years' work.

## Hoover Acts to Thaw Assets Now Frozen in Realty Field

### Plans Home Loan Discount Bank System, Similar to Credit Corporation, to Provide $1,800,000,000 for Those Who Wish to Build Homes

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—In one of the most far-reaching financial proposals of the present Administration, President Hoover announced here plans for the establishment of a system of home loan discount banks, to aid the home owner and to thaw out $1,000,000,000 or more now frozen in real estate and farm mortgages.

The plan has had months of preparation, Mr. Hoover said, and is announced with the approval of financial men and loan association groups all over the nation. The proposal will be sent direct to Congress.

The plan is accepted here as second in importance only to the formation of the National Credit Corporation. The new bank system under the proposal will do for mortgagees and building and loan associations what the credit corporation will do for business men and commercial banks. Besides its direct, personal interest for nearly every man and woman in the country who is paying for a home, or farm, the new credit structure is expected to have an immediate beneficial effect in restoring confidence in the wider business world. This will be achieved, it is hoped, by giving assurance that the huge amounts of money now tied up in so-called "frozen" mortgage paper will in a short while have a powerful agency working in their behalf to extend credit on good security and to liquidate the present position.

The major immediate effect on the country, Mr. Hoover believes, will be to help end stagnation in residential construction, thereby relieve unemployment and loosen frozen assets. These results will mean more jobs.

Mr. Hoover's detailed statement follows:

I shall propose to Congress the establishment of a system of home loan discount banks for four purposes:

1—For the present emergency purpose of relieving the financial strains upon sound building and loan associations, savings banks, deposit banks and farm loan banks that have been giving credit through the medium of small mortgage loans upon urban and farm properties used for homes. Thereby to relieve pressures upon home and farm owners.

2—To put the various types of institutions loaning on mortgage in a position to assist in the re-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## London and Paris Ask Geneva's Aid On Lines of Irak

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA, Nov. 14—British and French Governments today requested next week's Council session to appoint a commission to delimit the Syrian-Irak frontier. Inability of the two Governments to agree under the terms of existing treaties upon the exact line between their two mandates has necessitated the Council's intervention.

No dispute exists, but specifications of the treaties do not permit a frontier which would keep respective native villages and territories in homogeneous territory. Therefore the Council must employ more latitude in drawing a new frontier line.

Specifications of the treaties are unsatisfactory, according to a Briand note to the League today, from "military, political, administrative, tribal, economic, geographic and other reasons."

A League commission with broad powers to run new boundaries is therefore required, and the two governments indicate in advance they will accept its recommendations. Haste in pressing this matter into next week's extraordinary session is necessitated by Britain's desire to settle Irak's affairs before the January Council session, when its independence and membership in the League are hoped to be voted on.

## MINE-TO-FARM TEST EXTENDED IN SOUTH

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The rehabilitation experiment of Dr. William T. Morgan, which brought relief to the stricken mining community of Seloca, near Birmingham, Ala., and attracted attention of the nation, has taken on the aspects of a "five-year plan," with arrangements being made for agricultural colonization of the miners in southern Alabama.

Dr. Morgan announces that influential citizens near Vocation, 20 miles from Monroeville, Ala., have offered a large school with furnishings and equipment, 1000 acres of farm lands, with mules, hogs, cattle and the crop now on 50 acres of the land, for a continuation of his work.

The group also offered 10,000 acres to be sold to the men on what was characterized as "the most liberal terms possible" so that each family could eventually own its own farm. Furthermore, the citizens have agreed to underwrite the first year's expenses of the group that Dr. Morgan will send there.

### TEXAS ELECTION, NOV. 24

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 14 (AP)—Gov. R. S. Sterling late today set Nov. 24 as the date to hold an election in the fourteenth Texas congressional district to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Mr. Harry M. Wurzbach of Seguin.

## Helium Gas Can Keep Cake Six Months If Johnny Can Be Restrained That Long

Preservation of cake over a period of several months, provided Johnny can be kept away from the cake box that long, can be accomplished through the use of helium gas, according to natural scientists.

In recent experiments, half of a fruit cake and the fresh juice of oranges were preserved for six months, sealed in helium, and were found at the end of that time as fresh and tasty as when sealed.

More than three-score years ago, a ray of sunlight, shining through an open window in the Jannsen laboratory in France, was broken up in a spectroscope and revealed for the first time a new yellow line. This line, to Professor Jannsen, meant a new element, and because of its presence in the sun it was called Helium (sun element).

Nearly a quarter of a century elapsed before any trace of this element was found in or near the earth's surface. Then a flame, burning in the laboratory of Sir William Ramsay of England, heated a rock of cleveite from the mines of Norway, and the gas given off contained helium.

Only small amounts of it could be extracted at that time, and its cost was very great. But chemists, after continued experimenting, found traces of it in the atmosphere. Then in the early part of the twentieth century, while experimenting with the radioactivity of radium, helium gas was found. Even up to 1914, at the beginning of the World War, its cost was in the neighborhood of $2000 a cubic foot, but again necessity proved the mother of invention, and more abundant sources of helium were sought and found, as well as cheaper means of extracting discovered. Thus, at the close of the World War, it could be bought for as low as 5 cents a cubic foot.

One of the outstanding qualities of the gas is its extreme lightness which has made it valuable in lighter-than-air craft. But recently it has invaded the field of food preservation. Then its heating and cooling qualities were discovered, as well as its aid in metallurgy, drying systems and in deep sea diving. Those who are experimenting with it constantly, can foresee no end to its adaptability to many industrial and domestic uses in the future.

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# JAPANESE SEIZE MANCHURIA BANKS, CHINESE DECLARE

### League Told of Sweeping Financial Aggression Practiced by Tokyo—Revenues Diverted From Nanking

### LEADER OF NORTHERN ARMY REJECTS HONJO ULTIMATUM

### Geneva Sees Washington Refusal to Take Seat at Council Sessions as Retrogression From Policy of Coöperation

Charges that Japan is operating a sweeping process of financial aggression in Manchuria, taking possession of banks and diverting revenues, have been laid before the League by China. Fighting has broken out around Tsitsihar, capital of Heilungkiang Province, following China's refusal to accede to the terms of the Japanese ultimatum.

However, terms for a new basis of negotiation have been telegraphed from Tokyo to the Japanese commander in Manchuria, which may lead to new parleys. From Paris comes news of what is alleged to be a Japanese plan for peace through two parallel conferences, one in Europe, the other in Manchuria.

Meanwhile Moscow has shown some concern owing to the proximity of the fighting to the Russian sphere of influence. Japan even alleges that carloads of ammunition have been sent from Russia into Manchuria.

The mystery of the disappearance of the ex-Emperor from Tientsin still remains unexplained. Reports from both Peiping and Tokyo give credence to the report that the young Pu Yi is to sit on the throne of Manchuria under Japanese control. Mukden messages question this report.

Dispatches from both London and Paris indicate a tendency in those capitals to see some element of justice on the Japanese side and a change of tone has become apparent.

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

*Staff Correspondent*

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA, Nov. 14—Evidence of sweeping and illegal financial and economic aggression in Manchuria by Japanese forces was today presented to the League by Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese delegate. From his charges, which are backed by the testimony of foreign citizens and photostatic copies of documents, it appears that Japan is endeavoring to consolidate its illegal extension of interests in Manchuria in preparation for the time when its troops will be withdrawn.

A digest of the concrete facts reported by revenue offices and banks, and attested by Dr. F. A. Cleveland, American official in charge of Manchurian finances, reveal extensive and forcible penetration.

The first charge specifies that Japanese soldiers took over the banks in Newchwang and placed its own accountants and officials in power. Since the Japanese coup of Sept. 19 this evidence shows that the Japanese military have cut off all revenue to the Chinese Government and ruled Manchurian fiscal affairs.

Since Japan claims that its intentions in Manchuria are merely to protect Japanese citizens, it is hard to find justification for taking over civil control in a forcible manner, as M. Aristide Briand pointed out in his recent note to Tokyo.

**Bank Funds Taken**

Furthermore, it is charged that the Japanese took over, and continue to take, funds from leading Chinese banks at the point of the gun. Many millions of Chinese dollars have been confiscated in this manner. This evidence of penetration in the economic sphere, which the Chinese claim is preparatory to permanent control, appears even more serious than the military movements. But Chinese dispatches, sent to the Council, continue to record the advance of Japanese troops. The latest message recounts an engagement which began yesterday in the neighborhood of the Nonni River.

China states: "Japanese military authorities in Manchuria now openly declare it to be their intention to occupy Tsitsihar and seize the administration. They are at present committing acts of war without formal declaration. Please bring the above information to the attention of the Council with a request that it send neutral observers to supervise withdrawal of the Japanese troops."

Dr. Sze adds: "I beg to point out the flagrant and barefaced manner in which Japanese military are violating the solemn undertaking, repeatedly given to the Council by the Japanese Government, to refrain from aggravating or extending the conflict, and are revealing as worthless the assurances given to the President of the Council by the Japanese Government as recently as Nov. 8."

Meanwhile the Japanese Government states: "Japanese troops near the Nonni bridge have received instructions not to extend their military operations as long as the Chinese forces undertake no acts of hostility." But Japan, in a communication last night to the Council, reminds it that Chinese troops are ten times superior in numbers to the Japanese and "constitute a serious menace which is hourly growing more definite." In this atmosphere it is apparent that highly serious consequences may suddenly ensue, and quick action by the Council is imperative.

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO, Nov. 14—The two most important developments today were the Government's announcements

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## YUAN ADMITS NOT FREE AGENT IN MANCHURIA

### Autonomist Governor Says He Is Acting on Japan's Orders

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

PEIPING, China, Nov. 14—Mukden's new Governor, Mr. Yuan Chin-kai, who is coöperating with the Japanese, in an interview informed the Monitor correspondent that he is not acting as a free agent. The Japanese must approve every action of his Government. He disclosed that shortly after he became chairman of the temporary committee, the Japanese pressed him to negotiate questions concerning all Manchuria, but, he added, "I refused and still refuse."

Mr. Yuan admitted that he was threatened with imprisonment if he refused office, adding: "I accepted only because I hoped to prevent unscrupulous Chinese from accomplishing worse things. When I assumed office in October, I had no idea things would go so far. But I have tried to avert the complete disaster which threatened.

The new administration is completely separated from Nanking and Peiping. Personally I desired Marshal Chang Hseuh-liang's return but that is now impossible. But the Chinese residents must gradually return from China, because they have no means of livelihood there, and I desire to make things the easiest possible for them.

"My especial concern is the financial situation, which has already improved. The maritime customs and the salt monopoly will continue to pay for the services of foreign loans, but the native customs have been abolished. The Japanese are trying very hard to persuade the former Manchu Emperor to establish a dynasty in Mukden, but I have nothing to do with that and refuse to have. I will step aside gladly whenever it is possible, meantime doing everything within my power to stabilize the situation."

## Kashmir Moslems Gain Free Speech

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 14—Religious freedom and free expression of opinion both in public and press will be granted to the Moslems of Kashmir, according to the Maharaja of the state in an announcement which virtually amounts to a preamble to a declaration of rights.

The Maharaja, who is a Hindu, proposes introducing constitutional reforms that will bring state legislation into conformity with that prevailing in British Inda. Such reforms will go far to meet the demands of Moslems, who have been agitating in recent weeks against the Kashmir Administration.

It is hoped, therefore, that the announcement will ultimately enable British troops now in the state restoring order to be withdrawn. A special commission headed by Mr. Bertrand J. Glancy is now inquiring into causes of the revolt and what measures may be taken to satisfy demands of the Moslems.

## *Tiniest Colorado School Wins Most Prize Money*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PUEBLO, Colo.—The smallest school in Colorado, the Hamilton Rural School, won more prize money at the Colorado Fair recently in Pueblo than any other educational institution. Displays of the work of the six pupils won $46.50.

Hamilton School is tucked away in the Greenhorn Mountains, where the winter snows not only isolate it but almost bury it. Classes are held from April to November, the children enjoying their vacation in the winter. Much of their summer studying is done among the wild flowers and under the pine trees.

# Manchurian Situation Critical as Chinese Delegate Makes New Plea to League

(Continued from Page 1)

regarding instructions sent by Gen. Jiro Minami, Japanese War Minister, to Gen. S. Honjo, Japanese commander in Manchuria, last night, and confirmation of reports that the ex-Emperor of China left Tientsin secretly Nov. 8 for an unknown destination.

Following the statement by Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese delegate at Geneva, that General Honjo had sent an ultimatum to Gen. Ma Chan-shan, Heilungkiang leader, the Government announced that it had no information regarding such an ultimatum. However, General Minami has since instructed General Honjo to negotiate with Gen. Ma Chan-shan at Tsitsihar, through Major Hayashi and the Consul, Mr. Shimizdu, for a basis of agreement on the following points:

1. General Ma's army must withdraw to Tsitsihar and the Chinese reinforcements recently concentrated around Tsitsihar and Angangchi shall be returned to their orginal posts.

2. General Ma's troops shall not come south of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

3. The Taonan-Angangchi Railway shall be managed exclusively by the Railways Board—on which there have always been Japanese advisers—General Ma's troops not interfering. In the event of the Chinese military placing any obstacles in the way of the railways, the management of the Japanese army reserves the right to take effective steps.

4. General Ma shall put these conditions in effect not later than 10 days from Nov. 15.

5. Japanese troops at present around the Nonni Bridge of the Taonan-Angangchi Railway will withdraw to Taonan and Chengchiatum when satisfied that the above conditions have been fulfilled.

**Honjo Wanted Faster Action**

It appears that General Honjo desired a program of faster action and telegraphed General Minami last night for instructions, which produced the above mesage. It is impossible to forecast the Chinese attitude toward the above. Some quarters deem acceptance possible, since radiograms intercepted at Mukden indicate that General Ma has been communicating with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang regarding the proposal of incorporating part of the troops of the rebel General Chang Hai-peng into the Heilungkiang armies. If this is done, a solution of the Taonan-Angangchi dispute is likely to follow the lines previously forecast in these dispatches.

The Government's confirmation of the reports that the ex-Emperor of China has left Tientsin surprises competent observers, who still cannot believe that responsible Japanese would lend themselves to any movement designed to place Pu Yi on the throne of a Manchurian empire. The announcement that Pu Yi left Tientsin was made in the form of a communiqué issued by the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Kuwashima of Tientsin, who related that Pu Yi had been threatened repeatedly, ever since the Manchurian trouble started, and had received many intimidating letters from various Chinese patriotic organizations, also from the "Blood and Iron Association" of the Chinese Communists.

On Nov. 6 the ex-Emperor received a basket of fruit containing two Chinese bombs, after which, on Nov. 8, reports were circulated that he had disappeared from his home in the Japanese concession, where he has been for years a refugee. The Government asserts that Pu Yi did not land at Dairen; hence, considered it possible that he had landed at Newchwang or some other Manchurian port and may now possibly be near Mukden, conferring with retainers of the old Manchu royalists.

Officials here privately state their doubts that Pu Yi is capable of commanding any extensive following among the Manchurians. It is officially announced, however, that Japan will not interfere with any movements involving the ex-Emperor, since it is following its hands-off policy regarding the organization of the new local régime in Manchuria.

**Nationalists Attack League**

Despite the rain, 50,000 atetnded the Nationalist mass meeting at Shiba Park this afternoon and adopted a resolution which was telegraphed to Geneva declaring that "the fundamental solution of the Manchurian incident consists in liquidating all pending questions of years' standing through direct negotiations between Japan and China." The resolution charges the League with not taking the trouble to investigate the realities of the Manchurian situation, and on the contrary accepting China's propaganda at its face value. It declares that it is Japan's destiny to maintain peace throughout the Far East and demands that Japanese troops in Manchuria be reinforced in view of the tension at Tientsin, Tsitsihar and elsewhere.

Clashes between disbanded soldiers and Japanese patrols guarding the South Manchuria Railway are continuing until the roving bands of Chinese troops are incorporated into the new armies, which will be formed by the various independent régimes now being organized at Mukden, Kirin and elsewhere.

The military situation north of the Nonni bridge is generally quiet. However, there have been some minor clashes between patrols.

Hundreds of women and children are evacuating the Japanese concession at Tientsin.

The vernacular press reports that important conferences are taking place at Mukden between Mr. Uchida, president of the South Manchuria Railway; Mr. Yuan Chin-kai, and others, regarding new railway construction which the Japanese have long desired to have built.

Official information indicates that the Japanese consulate at Tsitsihar is not endangered.

## Apprehension Voiced At Moscow Lest Clash Involve Soviet Citizens

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW, Nov. 14—With Japanese troops reported approaching the line of the Chinese Eastern Railway during their drive against Tsitsihar, there is visible apprehension here lest some undesirable incident involving Soviet citizens in Manchuria may occur despite repeated official statements that the Soviet Union does not intend to participate in the Manchurian conflict.

One symptom of such apprehension was the publication Monday of a telegram about an alleged plot of a Japanese editor in Harbin with local Russian émigrés aiming at the wholesale arrest of Soviet officials and railroad employees at Harbin. Several Far Eastern dispatches published here today reflect further apprehensions of a similar character.

One message reports the arrest of a Russian white named Ushakoff by Chinese authorities at a border station in Manchuria, and asserts that documents found on Ushakoff revealed a close connection with Japanese military authorities and a design to utilize Russian émigré bands for attacks on Soviet employees at various stations of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Another dispatch attributes to the Japanese commander at Mukden a statement that armed Chinese and Korean Communists have entered Manchuria from Siberia, while carloads of munitions from Russia have arrived at the camp of Chinese forces fighting the Japanese.

An official of the Soviet Telegraphic Agency characterizes this allegation as a "provocative lie." Pravda today expressed entire disbelief in the ability or desire of the League of Nations to curb Japanese activity in Manchuria.

## Administration Policy Commended by Moses

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 14—Senator George H. Moses last night commended the policy of the Hoover Administration in the Far Eastern situation—a policy in the opinion of the Senator that has prevented complications that might be embarrassing to the United States.

Speaking to members of the Wonalancet Club and guests on on the topic, "American Reactions to World Events," Senator Moses touched on America's reaction to the British general election, saying, "The result to us should be one of great satisfaction, showing, for one thing, the fashion in which Anglo-Saxondom settles questions involving national credit. It also," he said, "struck a deadly blow at Communism," for, as he viewed it, "nothing but Communism can be the aim of the British Labor Party."

Of the situation in Manchuria he said: "It is hard for Americans to visualize the domestic situation in Japan, where, apparently, the civil government is at the mercy of the militarists. There is no doubt that the Japanese in Manchuria have suffered considerable sabotage generally in relation to commerce, but not infrequently in the form of physical acts. No doubt the Japanese may feel that their course in Manchuria is as much justified as was American intervention in Cuba and the various punitive expeditions into Mexico."

"In their reaction to all this," continued Senator Moses, "Americans should, I think, be neutral, that is, there is nothing we can do except give unsolicited advice." Stating that on some points our counsel had been sought, he added, "The Washington Administration did not rush unsolicited into the controversy, but our counsel was, I think, sought and given with very great prudence."

"There is plenty of evidence," said the speaker, "that the Council of the League of Nations would have liked to have dumped the whole Manchurian mess into the lap of America, thus making us the goat. The policy of the Administration has prevented this."

## Colleges Urged to Teach Peace

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York, Nov. 13

ESTABLISHMENT of a department of peace for the teaching of doctrines of disarmament and international amity in the College of the City of New York is urged in an editorial in the current issue of the Campus, undergraduate newspaper of the college.

The editorial was written by Mr. M. S. Liben, editor-in-chief, who holds that, given a faculty from the ranks of "capable, peace-loving men," the department would serve as a nucleus for a training in peace that promises the surest machinery for the abolition of war. The premise he takes for this is that the maintenance of peace rests with the younger generation, which would be called upon to bear arms in a future conflict.

"The younger generation must be trained all over the world—trained in peace and world citizenship, trained to the idea of the futility of force," the editorial says. "And this training must take place in the schools and colleges. A start must be made.

"We ask, therefore, for the establishment of a department of peace at the college. We ask that this department preach the gospel of international understanding and disarmament, of good will and peace. We ask that this department concern itself with a discussion of peace leagues and peace treaties and with methods of improving and enforcing them."

## Mukden Denies Rumors Of Restoring Emperor

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Nov. 14—Rumors that the Japanese are attempting to restore the former Manchu Emperor in Manchuria are not taken seriously here. The highest Japanese military have informed the Monitor correspondent that they will oppose any such movement, since it would be regarded as contrary to the interests of Manchuria. Well-informed and impartial observers discount the rumors.

Chinese shops are selling dragon flags, which misled some observers. But these flags have been used in Manchuria since the revolution, and not imperial.

Japnaese headquarters announced that the Nonni River situation is more serious, with the Chinese cavalry attacking Japanese outposts. Already there have been six Japanese casualties. Two brigades of Chinese cavalry arrived within six miles of the Japanese rear communications, and are threatening to attack in force. Meanwhile, the Japanese have repaired the principal railway bridge and are beginning to repair two smaller bridges northward within a few miles of the Chinese lines.

The Japanese announced that they would then withdraw if the Chinese permit the railway to operate unimpeded to Tsitsihar. But they reaffirmed their intention of keeping the railway open.

## *Chronology of Manchurian Crisis Since Japan's Attack on Mukden*

Sept. 18, Japanese charge "a violent and provocative attack" was launched by the Chinese army on the South Manchuria Railway zone near Mukden. Japanese bombard city, extending operations northward along the railway to Changchun.

Sept. 19, League Council meets on Manchurian crisis at Geneva.

Sept. 21, China appeals to League under Article II of Covenant.

Sept. 22, Council requests China and Japan to "refrain from any act which might aggravate the situation." United States informed of League action.

Sept. 23, Stimson cables Council expressing "whole-hearted sympathy" of United States with League effort.

Sept. 24, Stimson cables China and Japan expressing hope they will avoid further hostilities. China announces acceptance of Council's recommendations. Japanese bomb train on Chinese-owned Peiping-Mukden railroad.

Sept. 25, Japan notifies Council greater part of its troops withdrawn to railway zone.

Sept. 25, Chinese and Japanese representatives lay their respective cases before League Council. Japan denies territorial ambitions in Manchuria, alleges long series of hostile acts by Chinese, seeks direct negotiations with China for settlement. China demands immediate withdrawal of troops, pending negotiations.

Sept. 30, Council unanimously adopts resolution requesting China and Japan to "hasten restoration of normal relations." Adjourns for two weeks.

Oct. 8, Japanese military airplanes bombard Chinchow, south of Mukden.

Oct. 9, Briand, president of League Council, reminds parties of their undertakings. Stimson notifies League United States, acting independently, will reinforce League efforts for peace.

Oct. 13, League Council reassembles.

Oct. 16, Council, despite Japanese opposition, invites United States to be represented. United States accepts and Prentiss Gilbert, Consul at Geneva, participates without voting.

Oct. 20, United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Spain send notes to Japan and China reminding them of obligations under Kellogg pact. Stimson instructs United States consuls at Tokyo and Harbin to investigate conditions.

Oct. 24, Council calls on Japan to withdraw troops to rail zone by Nov. 16. Adjourns for three weeks.

Oct. 26, Japanese Foreign Minister sets out five "basic principles" for settlement, including demand for respect of old treaties.

Oct. 28, Japan calls on Russia to terminate reported concentration near Manchurian border.

Oct. 29, Briand in note to Japan says four of Japan's points are covered by Council's resolution of Oct. 24. Urges withdrawal. Soviet Foreign Minister denies adding to troops.

Oct. 31, Japan discusses with Russia repair of Nonni River bridge, near Angangchi, in Russian "sphere of influence."

Nov. 4-6, Three-day battle with Chinese when Japanese attempt to repair Nonni bridge.

Nov. 5, United States Ambassador at Tokyo gives memorandum on American policy to Shidehara.

Nov. 6, Briand cables China and Japan insisting that they cease military operations.

Nov. 7, Japan informs League it will not withdraw troops and China accepts Japan's basis for settlement.

Nov. 9, Rioting at Tientsin, Chinese attack Japanese concession.

Nov. 10, Fighting at Nonni River, where troops mass. Japan replies to United States note.

Nov. 11, Dawes to represent United States at Paris. Stimson says Japan's reply is "very conciliatory."

## 'GAS' REVENUES GAIN IN SOUTH CAROLINA

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An increase of $20,800 in combined collections of revenues from gasoline tax and the sale of motor licenses up to Sept. 30 of this year, over those of last year, is announced by Mr. Ben M. Sawyer, chief highway commissioner.

These revenues are pledged by law to the road bond program until it is canceled.

## JAPAN IS SAID TO FAVOR DUAL INQUIRY IN EAST

### Reported to Seek Simultaneous Negotiations in China and Europe

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS, Nov. 14—A new Japanese proposal to be submitted to the League of Nations Council when it assembles here Monday to consider the Chino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria is revealed in an apparently inspired article by M. Albert Jullien, French journalist, in Petit Parisien.

The gist of this proposal is that two separate, and practically simultaneous, negotiations be opened between China and Japan, one on the scene of action in Manchuria under the supervision of a committee of foreign military observers, and the other in Europe, either at London, Paris or Geneva. The first would deal with facts of the local situation as it exists, while the European negotiators would consider the broader political aspects of the dispute in relation to the five fundamental points formulated by Japan in its declaration of Oct. 24.

Negotiations in Manchuria would be between the commander-in-chief of Japanese forces and Chinese authorities, and would aim at an agreement concerning the best way of bringing Japanese forces back within the railway zone and of guaranteeing security to Japanese nationals and property.

Japan proposes that these direct negotiations with China should commence on the day when the Japanese withdrawal into the railway zone is complete. Should no agreement be arrived at within a reasonable time, both countries would resume their freedom of action.

From a statement made by Mr. Charles G. Dawes, American Ambassador, who arrived here last evening to begin conversations with M. Aristide Briand, president, and other members of the League Council concerning Manchurian affairs, it is clear the United States Government does not intend to participate in the Council deliberations. Mr. Dawes will be entirely outside any decision taken by this body, but will keep Washington informed of results and of his conversations with individual Council members.

French opinion as a whole is rather indifferent toward the Manchurian dispute, but official circles are favorably impressed by the work of civilization and development carried on by Japan in the Far East. Critics of M. Briand do not hesitate to say that he has placed France in the position of "backing the wrong horse" by his activity at Geneva, where the League of Nations' opinion has apparently been favorable to China.

Herr Bernard von Bülow, German Foreign Minister, is understood to be coming to Paris not so much for the League of Nation's Council, as in order to discuss further with M. Pierre Laval, Prime Minister, the thorny question of limiting the committee, soon to be summoned under the Young plan, to consideration of reparations only as contrasted with private debts.

## Telescopes Peer Into Space to Catch First Sight of Fiery Leonid Meteors

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14 (AP)—One of the greatest displays of cosmic fireworks, the Leonid meteors, is due after midnight of Nov. 14 to 18.

The big Leonid showers divide the centuries into almost even thirds, and 1931, '32, and '33 cover the most likely first period for a reappearance this century. For three years past a few Leonids have appeared each mid-November, showing that the earth again is in the immensely long stream which they form in space.

This stream is narrow, so that it is visible only on one continent, or part of a continent. But there is no certainty about which part of the world will witness a display, and sometimes successive shows are put on in different parts of the world in consecutive years.

"Fireballs" are one of the specialties of Leonids. These are big, brilliant meteors, which frequently leave long and sometimes colored trails.

"Many fireballs," according to Dr. Charles P. Olivier, director of the Flower Observatory of the University of Pennsylvania, "will probably accompany the expected Leonid showers of Nov. 14 to 18 which may occur in 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934. Many fine trains will be left by these Leonids, so every effort should be made to secure such observations.

"Complete data on fireballs will permit not only deduction of their heights, velocities, and orbits in space, but will help determine many things about our upper atmosphere which appear impossible of solution by any other means of approach. As the upper atmosphere must influence the lower, such results are of the utmost interest to the navigator, professionally as well as intellectually, so that he will eventually profit from these investigations."

Dr. Olivier requests reports on fireball observations, giving location, direction, duration, color, apparent size, apparent brightness, duration of trail, irregularities of motion and changes of brightness.

The trails, he says, sometimes are visible for several minutes up to half an hour.

## TARIFF POST URGED FOR FORMER SENATOR

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina Democrats who helped to bring about the defeat, after 30 years of service in Washington, of former United States Senator Furnifold McL. Simmons (D.), are now giving him their indorsement for a place on the United States Tariff Commission. Leaders in both parties assert that Mr. Simmons's appointment by President Hoover would receive universal approval in North Carolina.

The veteran Senator was defeated in 1930 for renomination because he refused to support Mr. Alfred E. Smith in the 1928 election, although this State piled up a majority of 63,000 for Hoover, which gave him its 12 electoral votes. Mr. Simmons was chairman of the Senate Finance Committee during the World War and was regarded as an expert on the tariff question.

## LONDON OPINION FOUND VEERING TOWARD JAPAN

### Greater Consideration for Tokyo's Case Expected at Paris Session

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 14 — Sir John Simon and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood leave for Paris tomorrow to represent Great Britain when the League Council resumes its discussion on Manchuria. Since the Council adjourned Oct. 24 there has been a distinct veering of public sentiment here in the direction of Japan.

When the Council broke up, Japan was regarded by most people as being definitely in the wrong. Today there is growing feeling that the Tokyo Government has a case—a case in some degree spoiled by a regrettable loss of temper, but one, nevertheless, which deserves more consideration than it received during the Council's Geneva session.

Change in the public's attitude gives the British delegation the difficult task of showing more sympathy with the Japanese viewpoint and at the same time upholding the dignity of the League whose request for withdrawal of Japanese forces within the treaty zone of Manchuria before Nov. 16 has been completely disregarded by Tokyo.

At the same time it has to be remembered that the Council never passed a resolution to this effect. As the matter was considered under Article 11, the opposition of Japan was sufficient to make the motion fall to the ground. It merely remains on record as a pious hope.

The League Council technically therefore is able to ignore this abortive proposal when it meets Monday. And it is evident that Sir John intends to stand by this viewpoint. He will take the attitude that the Council has no sympathies and is committed to no policy. It will continue to act purely as a conciliator.

Nevertheless Sir John will have to face strong suspicion on the part of the Japanese that during the Manchurian crisis Britain has not been neutral, but has used the opportunity to resume negotiations with Nanking about the extrality question.

Though it is officially denied that an agreement has been signed on this issue, there is little doubt it has been reached and only needs signing. The fact that the talks took place before Sir John became head of the Foreign Office may help to smooth Japanese susceptibilities.

The presence in Paris during the Council's session of Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, American Ambassador to London, who is a firm friend of both countries, will certainly be very timely. Meanwhile there is no tendency here to be despondent as to the ultimate solution of the Manchurian imbroglio, even though fighting appears to have increased during the past few days.

## Workers Measure Up to Par Despite Physical Defects

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Vocationally handicapped persons have been hired by the Western Electric Company at the same rate of pay as other workers and their employment record compares favorably with that of other workers, according to Mr. J. W. Dietz, superintendent of industrial relations of the company's works at Kearny, N. J. Mr. Dietz spoke at the tenth annual conference of the Personnel Research Federation at its closing session at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"The decision to employ the physically handicapped was made about a year ago," Mr. Dietz said. "Since then 482 men and 170 women so handicapped have been employed. For study purposes they were paired with others who were not handicapped and the records of both were compared.

"Of those whose relations with the company were severed, 7.9 per cent more non-handicapped persons resigned than the handicapped; 2.6 per cent less of the non-handicapped were laid off due to lack of work, and 7.4 per cent more of the non-handicapped were released because they were not suited to the type of work.

"As to income, among the weekly rated employees the handicapped showed an average increase in earnings of 4.6 per cent as against 4 per cent for the non-handicapped, and among the hourly rated employees the handicapped showed an average of 8 per cent increase as against 9.9 per cent for the non-handicapped."


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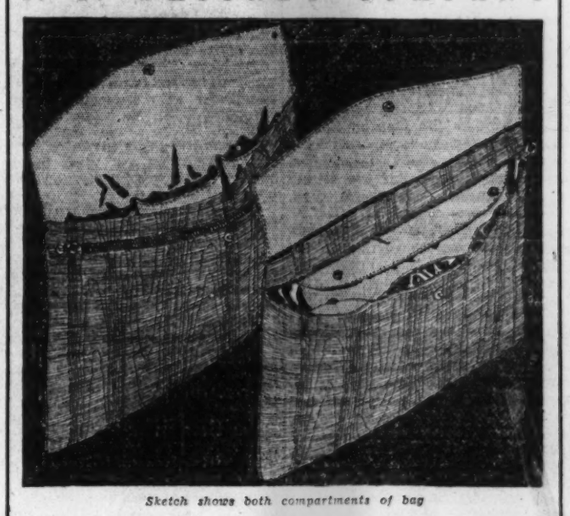

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# PUBLISHERS FAIL TO ACT ON COLOR ADVERTISEMENTS

## Disapproval of Five-Day Week and Higher Postage Rate Voiced

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14 (AP)—A three-day convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association ended here yesterday after a study of everything that makes newspaper wheels go around, both mechanically and financially.

Resolutions failed to mention the moot question of color advertising in newspapers, tossed into the editorial hopper in a paper by Mr. J. R. Knowland, publisher of the Oakland, Calif., Tribune.

Debate revealed the publishers were about equally divided in their opinion, some holding color advertising was a passing fad and others that it was a substantial movement to meet competition.

Mr. Hilton U. Brown, business manager of the Indianapolis News, officially designated as spokesman for the publishers, said he believed the color question probably would suffuse itself in the spring association convention at New York. Officers of the organization will be elected at that meeting.

A firm stand against the five-day week, proposed by the International Typographical Union, was voiced by Mr. Harvey J. Kelly of Philadelphia, chairman of a special standing committee on labor of the association.

Conditions in the newspaper field do not warrant any drastic change in working plans, Mr. Kelly said, especially the five-day week proposal.

The association also went on record as opposed to any federal demand for 2½ cents postage on first class mail.

Publishers and their wives were guests of Mr. William Wrigley on Catalina Island over the week-end.

### Hoover Acts to Free Cash to Build Homes

(Continued from Page 1)

vival of home construction in many parts of the country, and with its resultant increase in employment.

3—To safeguard against the repetition of such experiences in the future.

4—For the long-view purpose of strengthening such institutions in the promotion of home ownership, particularly through the financial strength thus made available to building and loan associations.

**Cramped Credit Situation**

The immediate credit situation has for the time being in many parts of the country restricted severely the activities of building and loan associations, deposit banks, including country banks, and savings departments, savings banks and farm loan companies in such a fashion that they are not only not able to extend credit through new mortgages to home and farm owners, but are only too often unable to renew mortgages or give consideration to those in difficulty, with resultant great hardships to borrowers and a definite depreciation of real estate values in the areas where such pressures exist.

A considerable part of our unemployment is due to stagnation in residential construction. It is true there has been some overbuilding in certain localities in the boom years. But even in these localities the inevitable need is obscured by the tendency of the population to huddle temporarily, due to unemployment.

**Need Becomes Cumulative**

The real need steadily accumulates with increasing population and will become evident and insistent as we come out of the depression. The high importance of residential construction as a matter of employment is indicated by the fact that more than 200,000 individual homes are erected annually in normal times, which, with initial furnishing, contribute more than $2,000,000,000 to our construction and other industries.

This construction has greatly diminished. Its revival would provide for employment in the most vital way. As a people we need at all times the encouragement of home ownership, and a large part of such action is only possible through an opportunity to obtain long-term loans payable in installments.

It is urgently important, therefore, that we provide some method for bringing into continuing and steady action the great facilities of such of these great national and local loaning concerns as have been under pressure and should provide such difficulties in the future

The farm mortgage situation presents many difficulties to which this plan would give aid.

**Discusses Credit Conditions**

I have consulted with representatives of the various groups granting credit on mortgage loans for the home and farm as well as government officials and other economic agencies, and as a practical solution from the various needs and the various ideas advanced, I propose the following general principles for the creation of an institution for such purpose:

(A) That there be established 12 home loan discount banks (if necessary), one in each Federal Reserve district, under the direction of a federal home loan board.

(B) The capital of these discount banks shall be initially a minimum of $5,000,000 to $30,000,000, as may be determined by the federal board upon the basis of the aggregate of such mortgage loans and probable needs of the particular district.

(C) The proposed discount banks to make no initial or direct mortgages, but to loan only upon the obligations of the loaning institutions secured by the mortgage loans as collateral, so as to assure and expand the functioning of such institutions.

(D) Building and loan associations, savings banks, deposit banks, farm loan banks, etc., may become members of the system after they have satisfied the conditions of qualifications and eligibility that may be fixed by the federal board.

(E) The mortgage loans eligible for collateral shall not exceed $15,000 each and shall be limited to urban and farm property used for home purposes.

**Advance Is Limited**

(F) The maximum amount to be advanced against the mortgage collateral not to exceed more than 50 per cent of the unpaid balance on unamortized or short term mortgage loans and not more than 60 per cent of the unpaid balance of amortized long term mortgages, and no advance to be made on mortgages in default.

Such loans are to be made on the basis that there are sound appraisals of the property upon which such mortgages have been made. In other words, given sound appraisals, there will be advanced in the case of short term or unamortized loans 25 per cent of the appraisal and in case of amortized long term loans, 30 per cent of the appraised value of the property.

(G) The discount banks, as their needs require from time to time, to issue bonds or short-term notes to investors to an amount not to exceed in the aggregate 12 times the capital of the issuing bank.

The bonds of these discount banks would be thus secured by the obligations of the borrowing institutions, the mortgages deposited as collateral against such obligations and the capital of the discount banks. These bonds to be acceptable for security for Government and postal deposits. The result would be a bond of high grade as to quality and security.

**Extent of Financing**

(H) If the aggregate initial capital of the discount banks should in the beginning be fixed at $150,000,000, it would be possible for the 12 banks to finance approximately something over $1,800,000,000 of advances to the borrowing institutions which could be further expanded by increase in their capital.

(I) It is proposed to find the initial capital stock for the discount banks in much the same way, in so far as is applicable, as the capital was found for the Federal Reserve banks—that is, that an organization committee in each district should first offer the capital to the institutions which would participate in the service of he bank.

And as was provided in respect to the Federal Reserve banks, if the initial capital is not wholly thus provided, it should be subscribed by the Federal Government; and further somewhat as was provided in the case of the federal land banks, other institutions using the facilities of the discount banks should be required to purchase from time to time from the Government, some proportionate amount of its holdings of stock, if there be any. In this manner any government capital will gradually pass over to private ownership, as was the case in the federal land bankr.

The above details of the proposal are put forward as suggestions in order to give clarity to the general idea rather than as inflexible conclusions. The whole plan would necessarily be subject to the action of Congress, and many parts of it will no doubt need development.

There is no element of inflation in the plan, but simply a better organization of credit for these purposes.

This propoled institution does not in any way displace the National Credit Association, which occupies an entirely different field of action."

### Realtors Say Plan Will Save Losses of Homes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 14—Describing the Hoover plan for organizing mortgage banks of rediscount as the "first light on a dark horizon," Mr. Harry S. Kissell, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, announced last night that he had called a special meeting of the association's executive committee to aid in presenting this mater to Congress. The association's membership comprises real estate boards in 562 cities.

Mr. Kissell telegraphed his officers in various parts of the country an hour after Mr. Hoover's statement was made public, and summoned them back to Chicago to a meeting on Nov. 18, although the regular quarterly session of this body occurred only last week.

The president of the realty association was exuberant about the news from Washington. He said the Hoover recommendation culminated a long struggle on the part of the association to have the rediscount mortgage bank adopted as the solution for many current problems. The association authorized a study of such a plan on Nov. 7. Mr. Kissell said:

"The Hoover announcement will bring peace to thousands upon thousands of people who have been enormously agitated concerning the fate of their real estate equities. The operation of a system that will permit the rediscounting of residential mortgages will relieve frozen real estate credits. It will settle the refinancing problem and save future home owners from the heartbreak that has been borne by many families who have lost their homes in this depression.

"If Congress makes this possible, home-owning will be greatly stimulated. People who never would have undertaken home-buying will be given confidence to do so, and Labor and all allied trades will benefit in the resumption of residential construction. The announcement that President Hoover is for this plan will at once tend to stabilize the entire real estate market."

### Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Imogene See, Port Chester, N. Y.
J. H. Arnold, Plainfield, N. J.

**ANTIFREEZE FROM "BOOTLEG"**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Bootleg whisky—300 gallons of it—will be put to beneficial use by the United States Forest Service in Utah this winter. The erstwhile beverage has been completely denatured, and will be used in the radiators or service automobiles as an antifreeze solution.

## Second Woman to Sit in Senate

MRS. HATTIE CARAWAY © Harris & Ewing

# MRS. CARAWAY GOES TO SENATE FROM ARKANSAS

## Succeeds Husband by Appointment, and Will Seek Election Jan. 12

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—The appointment of Mrs. Hattie Caraway to succeed her husband as Democratic Senator from Arkansas will give to the United States Senate its second woman member, but the first who will actually participate in its proceedings for any length of time.

The first woman to sit in the Senate was Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, appointed by Gov. T. W. Hardwick of Georgia in 1922 to fill a vacancy left by Senator Thomas E. Watson. Mrs. Felton sat for two days, Nov. 21 and 22, 1922, and then was succeeded by Senator Walter F. George (D.), who was regularly elected.

Mrs. Caraway was appointed yesterday by Gov. Harvey Parnell to serve until her former husband's unexpired term is filled at a special election called for Jan. 12, when she will seek the distinction of being the first woman ever elected to the Senate.

Senator Caraway during his career in the Senate often showed himself the friend of feminists. Today they were rejoicing over the honor that has come to his wife. Last year he made an address at the opening of the Alva Belmont house, headquarters of the National Woman's Party here. He also presided over the subcommittee of the judiciary committee which conducted hearings on the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution.

At the National Woman's Party today, Mrs. Muna Lee, director of national activities, said she was sure women all over the country were happy at Mrs. Caraway's appointment. "Our only regret," she said, "was that it was not an election." She added, however, that feminist leaders are hoping that Arkansas will take advantage of the chance it will have on Jan. 12 of electing the first woman to the Senate.

Governor Parnell, it is understood here, has recommended to the Democratic Central Committee of Arkansas that Mrs. Caraway be nominated for the January election. If the committee approves his choice her election will be little more than a formality.

While Mrs. Caraway will be the only woman among the 96 senators in the north wing of the Capitol, there will be six women seated in the House of Representatives during the coming session, three of which were first elected to succeed their husbands. All of these, however, have been elected to subsequent congresses in their own right. Arkansas is among those represented by a woman in the House, Mrs. Effiegene Wingo, who was elected in November, 1930, to succeed her husband in the Seventy-first Congress and was also elected on the same date to the Seventy-second Congress.

### Chicago Men Jailed For Forcing Buying Of Liquor on Café

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—Conviction of three alleged Capone henchmen in the United States District Court here on charges of forcing the sale of liquor upon a legitimate restaurant, came at a most opportune time, it is declared here by an authority on the activities of gangland.

Involuntary violation of the prohibition law, through the intimidation of restaurant and roadhouse owners who were allotted weekly deliveries of beer and alcohol and forced to pay therefor, has been a general practice of the syndicate for some time, it is stated.

This conviction, it is said, not only will make the gangsters more cautious but it will stiffen the backbone of those against whom their operations are directed. It, too, serves notice on many small storekeepers that the Federal Governm nt through the office of Mr. George E. Q. Johnson, United States Attorney, is ready and able to give them effective protection and relief.

The three alleged Capone henchmen were sentenced to four years and six months each in Leavenworth penitentiary, and fined $1500 each by Judge J. P. Barnes These sentences are the severest imposed here since the Jones Law was enacted, according to federal prosecutors. Various motions made by the defense lawyers to delay imprisonment were denied by the judge on the ground that the case was a most extraordinary one and he ordered the prisoners taken to Leavenworth at once.

### Milk Producers Laud Farm Board For Assistance

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14—Indorsement of the administration of the Agricultural Marketing Act by the Federal Farm Board was voiced at the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Coöperative Milk Producers' Association, held here this week, by Mr. John D. Miller of Susquehanna, Penna., a past president of the organization, who is vice-president and general counsel for the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association of New York, one of the federation's more than 50 member groups.

Mr. Miller advised against a change in the law. The minor deficiencies of the law, he said, ought to be remedied by amendments written by those who have the good of the farmer at heart, namely, those who wish to help the Farm Board achieve its ends. Mr. Miller particularly indorsed the loan provisions and said that dairymen everywhere should insist on their retent on.

Mr. W. F. Schilling, member of the Farm Board for the dairy industry, in an address to the federation, deplored the controversy in the St. Louis section between a large dairy and the Sanitary Milk Producers of St. Louis, one of the federation's member groups. He said the St. Louis situation was an outstanding exception to the general coöperation and harmony which prevail between the producers and retailers of milk and dairy products throughout the country.


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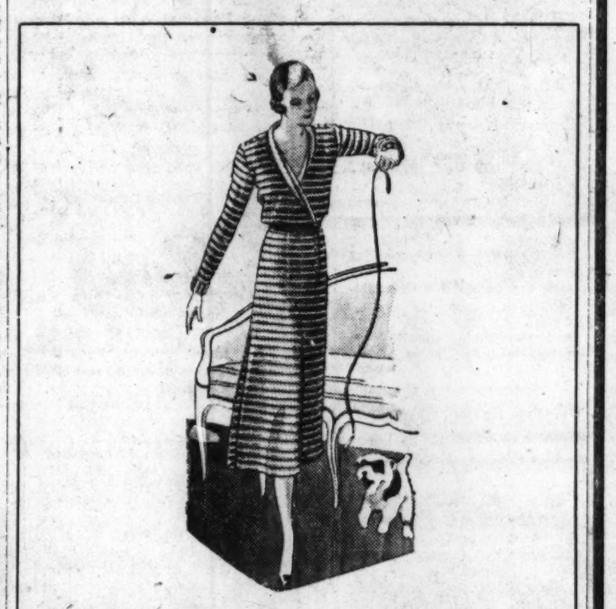

You can't get away from color this year . . . or knitting either. The reds and browns, and their first-of-kin, the yellow-reds and reddish browns, are always among those present in the smart groups. And the knitted things are always in the foreground . . . because they're so awfully right for all the gay events of autumn.

What else is new? Well, it's a year when *stripes* seem written in the stars. They may be up and down, or round about; straight and narrow, or easy going. But stripes there simply must be. (Every house in Paris showed them.) And stripes there are at Bradley's . . . all the authentic ones, including that especially nice Molyneux shown above.

The stripes in this frock go both ways. The skirt has pleats and buttons, the blouse has a surplice closing, and just for good measure, there's a swanky patent belt. The original colors are Henna, Rust, and Brown, but there are other good combinations too. Do see it soon (and other Bradley things as well) at almost any good store. . . . The Bradley Knitting Company, Delavan, Wisconsin.

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# LONDON VIEWS FEDERAL INDIA AS CERTAINTY

## Immediate Autonomy of British Provinces Recommended

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Nov. 14—Federation as the ultimate political system for India is not jeopardized by failure of the Round Table Conference to achieve agreement on communal issues, in the opinion of those close to delegates here.

Although Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, said yesterday that failure to reach agreement among the communities of India is a "fundamental obstacle" to erecting a Constitution, it is felt that further efforts will be made to bring all parties into harmony.

Responsibility at the center is a question that hinges particularly on communal agreement, and Indians of all communities are unanimous in declaring that a Constitution without central responsibility is valueless to them. This being so, it is felt that some broad measure of agreement may yet be reached that will enable the delegates to return to their own country with the definite goal of federation achieved.

The federation is revealed as a feasible proposal—granted that the federation groups in India can be formed into political entities. In this connection much work lies ahead of the delegates in India, and in authoritative quarters here it is felt that some special machinery will need to be evolved to build up the various sections in Indfa which will ultimately constitute the federation.

This can be achieved by making the British provinces autonomous forthwith and obtaining as large a measure of agreement among the princes of the native states as is possible. Work in this regard will occupy considerable time and it is argued that when the Round Table adjourns here shortly it should continue its work in India.

It is believed that even the All-India National Congress will cooperate in new constitution work along this line, as responsibility at the center is conceded as a goal that can be reached at an early date. It is generally conceded in political circles that Indians are now satisfied that the British are sincere in their intentions toward India—a fact which was not the case when the conference assembled. At that time Congress delegates were uncertain as to British intentions, but even Mahatma Gandhi has been convinced that British proposals to give India federation are genuine.

The position today therefore is that if federation does not become a fact in the immediate future it is because Indians themselves have retarded its establishment. This is recognized by many delegates and further attempts to solve the communal problems are certain to be viewed from that angle. Meanwhile it is recognized that although the Round Table has not obtained racial harmony it has shown that the gulfs between the groups are not unbridgable.

### Grandi to Face World Issues in Hoover Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

national world has seen for a long time. His biography is a mixture of provincial Fascist activities and international diplomacy. This in itself is a rare thing. Fascist personalities do not mix much with the great world. They are not encouraged to do so. And they are somewhat enwrapped in that mental exclusiveness which Fascism has cultivated.

Signor Grandi's political career began immediately after the World War. A friend and adherent of Gabriele d'Annunzio, that poet-adventurer, he took part in the seizure of the city and province of Fiume, defying the Peace Conference, sitting in Paris at the time.

In that extraordinary little kingdom, where D'Annunzio reigned supreme, Signor Grandi and other young adventurers talked constantly about the post-war problems of Italy, and it was Signor Grandi who with D'Annunzio and others set down the plan for a new Italy—"a national syndicalism which considers the individual not as a subject or as a citizen but as a producer and sees the syndicates as the cells of a new and greater social organism, a true and genuine institution destined to transform the modern and decadent parliamentary state."

**State on Same Basis**

The Fascist Corporative State, several years later, was founded upon much the same basis.

After Fiume was evacuated by the D'Annunzio bands, Signor Grandi went home to Bologna and threw all his energies into the development of the groups of Fascists which had been formed there. He showed himself a fighter. He fought the Socialists, the Communists, and those men in the Fascist groups who disputed his right to lead the Bologna unit. And Signor Grandi won. He became the undisputed "Ras," or chief, of the Bologna Fascists.

He gave the movement a more revolutionary character than Signor Mussolini was at that time inclined to give. "Fascism," asserted Signor Grandi, "is not a party, but a movement, and a revolutionary movement." And since the march on Rome the Fascist Government has never failed to stress the fact that the Fascist movement was and is a revolutionary one.

In 1921 he was elected to Parliament by Fascist voters, but could not take his seat for several months as he was not yet 25 years of age. Then came the march on Rome and the end of the democratic régime. Signor Grandi became vice-president of the Fascist Parliament, and shortly after the march on Rome went to Geneva as Italian delegate to the fourth and fifth International Labor Conferences, where his "Left" sympathies were remarked.

This was his first mission abroad. Other important ones soon followed and the man who had identified himself with provincial Fascism, who had made financial sacrifices for his political ideals, threw off the rougher coating which early events had intensified and began slowly to take on the appearance and manners of the international diplomatist.

**Learned English**

He set himself to learn English; he became very well groomed; he trimmed his beard to suit the fashion ofthe day. Moreover, he became acquainted with all the intricacies of Geneva, of disarmament problems and of international politics, so that the Signor Grandi who goes to the White House is one of the most accomplished of European statesmen.

At the London Naval Disarmament Conference in 1930, there were many tense moments and delicate situations. But he met them all with self-restraint, courtesy and good will. And those in the vast assembly of statesmen who had looked upon him with veiled hostility soon grew to respect and trust him. His personal popularity helped to make Fascism understood among men who were by no means well inclined toward it before they met him.

But Signor Grandi is Fascist to the core. When Signor Mussolini discovered that the Italian Foreign Office was imbued with the atmosphere of the old régime, he drew plans for its Fascistization, appointed Signor Grandi his Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and told him to renew the permanent staff, putting in younger men whose devotion to the Fascist revolution was sure. And the manner of Signor Grandi's action and the speed with which he carried out his chief's orders were characteristic of the Fascist "Ras," who held Fascism to be not a party, but a revolutionary movement.

When, in September, 1929, Signor Mussolini gave up seven of the nine cabinet posts he had held hitherto, he made Signor Grandi his Foreign Minister.

The Fascist press is careful to explain that Signor Grandi goes to Washington as the Duce's substitute, and the assertion betrays a certain feeling of uneasiness, if not more, that this one man, of the prominent Fascist adherents, should have so many foreign missions. He is not mentioned in the press nearly so much as others. But he has quietly attained a position which none of the others have.

# State Chambers Ask Expediting Of Relief Plan

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—The National Association of State Chambers of Commerce today requested the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief to make definite plans for carrying out the 10 recommendations for industrial recovery it recently made public.

Mr. Julien H. Hill and Maj. Leroy Hodges of Richmond, Va., president and secretary of the national body, presented to Mr. Walter S. Gifford resolutions unanimously passed by their organization pledging support and machinery of state chambers of commerce in putting the program into operation. States pledging their aid were, Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The plans recommended by the committee on employment plans and suggestions of the President's organization dealt with resumption of buying, further credit relief, broadening of bankers' views, spreading of available work, adjustments in civil service employment, elimination of red tape in public works programs, white collar relief, a new concept of "work," community surveys and a farm labor plan.

"The representatives of the various state chambers of commerce adopting these resolutions felt very strongly that positive action was now required in meeting the situation confronting the nation and that continued formulation of plans without united effort to execute them was a dangerous procedure," Mr. Hill said, adding:

"In order that the associated state chambers of commerce may as a body, and as individual units, contribute their most effective efforts in carrying out the program of the President's organization, we have offered our services and the machinery of our state organization to direct our efforts to such an objective or objectives as in the judgment of Mr. Hoover's committee will be most productive of speedy, practical results.

"Each of the important industrial states of the United States has an effective state chamber of commerce representing organized business, the combined facilities of which are now placed at the disposal of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief to put into execution immediately its program of industrial recovery."

### Georgia Firms Assure Employees of Positions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13—Already 20,000 employees in important business firms in this State have been assured of continued employment and remuneration, their employers having subscribed to the Declaration of Intentions sponsored by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. This declaration is to the effect that no employees will be discharged and no salaries reduced.

More than 200 firms have subscribed, and Mr. Roy LeCraw, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, expressed the opinion that the action of these firms will materially assist in improving the business tone of this section.

### CRUISES ANNOUNCED BY EASTERN LINES

Winter cruises from New York to the West Indies, including stops in Florida for the first time, have been scheduled by the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., according to an announcement made yesterday. Stops are to be made at Miami, Fla., Nassau, in the Bahamas, Kingston, Jamaica, and Havana, Cuba.

The steamship Evangeline is to be used on the cruises, the first of which starts from New York on Jan. 8. The other sailings are scheduled for Jan 22, Feb. 5, Feb. 19 and March 4. The voyage will last 13 days. A special cruise from New York to Bermuda on the Evangeline will start on March 25.

## *Dry Citizen—'That's What I Call a Bargain'*

# LEAGUE FOUND INADEQUATE ON INTERVENTION

## Foreign Policy Official Says Japan Is Acting on Precedent

Because the League of Nations Covenant "does not deal adequately with the problem of armed intervention," Japan is able to declare its actions in Manchuria to be police measures in self-defense, and technically to have done nothing that can be said to be a violation of its obligations under the League Covenant, according to Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, addressing the Boston Branch of the association on the subject, "Conflicting Interests in Manchuria," at the Copley-Plaza today.

Japan would seem to have stout allies in precedent, Mr. Buell indicated. "The League said nothing when the United States sent 5000 troops to Nicaragua in 1926-1927, or when the American and British warships shelled Socony Hill in Nanking. Japan asks why she should submit her vital interests to outside mediation when no other great power has accepted such mediation."

Police intervention to protect nationals has been a strong argument in all instances, but the abuses attendant on such use of power has made it a problem the League must handle or else dedicate itself to become a mere coalition of great powers to further the interests of imperialism, the speaker declared. Precedent dictates the giving of Japan the right to exercise proper police power in Manchuria, but justice demands that Japan is not to have a free hand there, Mr. Buell asserted.

Upon Japan's failure to evacuate Chinese territory by the League's prescribed date, Nov. 16, China can invoke Article 15 of the Covenant instead of Article 11, notifying the League that it considers the acts of Japan as producing a state of war. Insistence of Japan in continuing its acts in the face of recommendations from the League Council would then make Japan a recognized aggressor, Mr. Buell explained.

The momentous question of sanctions would consequently arise, furnishing a test of the efficacy of the world's peace machinery, the speaker pointed out. The economic blockade was, in Mr. Buell's estimation, serious enough to be regarded as the last resort. Withdrawal of the Ambassadors of the 14 League Council members from Tokyo, together with that of the United States, was the speaker's suggestion, a move which "would have a profound effect on world opinion."

Resistance on the part of Japan to mediation was attributed by the speaker primarily to the fear that the League "might accept the Chinese contention that the rights of Japan in Manchuria have no legal basis." Declaring the mooted treaty of 1915 to have been imposed by force, Mr. Buell again saw precedent in forming impasses to the application of justice, for, he said, it is a well-established point of international law that treaties are valid regardless of duress.

Acceptance on the part of Japan of ultimate mediation was expected by Mr Buell, an event that would, in the opinion of the speaker, prove a severe assault against imperialism.

Other speakers included Mr. Grover Clark, former editor of the Peking Leader in China and at the present consultant on Far Eastern affairs in New York. Mr. Alleyne Ireland, speaking also on the Manchurian issue, is a writer and student of government, born in England, educated there, staff correspondent in the Far East for the London Times and a member of the editorial staff of the New York World.

# Liberal Arts Held Aid in Employment

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 14—Liberal arts education is good preparation for "facing the world in general and one's job in particular," according to Miss Helen MacMurtrie Voorhees, director of the Appointment Bureau at Mount Holyoke College.

In an article on "Unemployment Among Mount Holyoke Graduates," in the November issue of the Mount Holyoke Quarterly, Miss Voorhees pointed out that graduates of Mount Holyoke, a liberal arts college for women, "are more than holding their own."

Concerning unemployment at the present time, Miss Voorhees stated that out of 1915 Mount Holyoke alumnæ registered with the appointment bureau, only 196 (10.24 per cent) were listed as unreported or unemployed in figures compiled in September. Included in these figures, she added, were "those who are at home for the year, recently married women who are interested in securing part-time work, but are under no necessity of supporting themselves, and some who have failed to report new positions."

# Highway Opening To Be Celebrated

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WESTFIELD, Mass., Nov. 14—Westfield River Parkway Association has appointed a committee to arrange for a celebration of the completion of nine miles of new macadam highway on the Jacob's Ladder route between here and Pittsfield this season. This completes a 32-mile stretch of concrete and macadam highway under construction in the last few years.

A new stretch from Huntington to Chester eliminates a grade crossing and underpass and several sharp turns on the old road. This involved rerouting for most of the way in a picturesque location along the Westfield River. Farther west, a section was rebuilt, extending over the mountain between Becket and Lee. The two links cost $681,000, and provide a route from Boston to Albany excelling any previously enjoyed.

Important advances have been made by the State and private interests in beautifying the roadsides, including the planting of a laurel way along the new route in Huntington by the parkway association.

# Motor Insurance Rates Are Decreed

The Boston area is hardest hit in the 1932 schedule of higher automobile insurance rates, which were promulgated yesterday. While certain sections, particularly the congested ones, faced heavy increases, others rejoiced in slight reductions, which leveled the average increase to the State to 11 per cent.

Chelsea motorists will contribute the highest premiums in the State, where light cars will bring $87, medium cars $92, and heavy cars $114. This is an increase over last year in the respective classes of $23, $25 and $34. Car owners in Boston will pay $61 for light cars, $65 for medium and $67 for heavy.

The system under which Mr. Merton L. Brown, insurance commissioner, evolved next year's rates has been increased from 8 to 18 zones. Nahant registered the greatest drop of any community in insurance rates. In the order of car classifications, Nahant's rates dropped $18, $15 and $20.

# *School to Teach Grading of Honey*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

YERLINGTON, Nev., Nov 14—There are schools and schools, and Nevada has a new one—a honey grading school.

This school is believed here to be the first of its kind established in the West. Its purpose is to impart information about the grading of honey products For pupils it has the members of the Nevada Honey Producers' Association, and for instructors it has Mr. E. L. Sechrist, honey specialist of the U. S. Agricultural Department, and Mr. L. S. Fenn, of the marketing division of that department. Unlike most schools, however, this one will meet only once a year. As a result of the instruction the Nevada producers will market their products by the most up-to-date and uniform methods adhering to the government grades which are recognized throughout the country.

### AMERICAN COLLEGES CONFER

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Nov. 13—Sixty delegates representing the foremost institutions of higher education in the United States and Canada are in attendance upon the thirty-third annual meeting of the American Association of Universities, in session at Chapel Hill. Ten guests also are present.

### STRIKE CLOSES COAL MINE

CADIZ, Ohio, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Unionvale mine of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company was closed indefinitely today due to a strike of 420 miners.

# FERRERO BACKS COMMODITIES TO PAY DEBTS

## Italian Commentator Finds Gold Lenders Lacking Safe Borrowers

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS—Dr. Guglielmo Ferrero of Italy is in many respects the most interesting and illuminating of those European commentators who may be properly described as politico-philosophers; and his exposition of the problem of debts and reparations deserves the closest attention.

Almost invariably the questions of international payments has been put on a moral basis. If this or that nation owes money it should pay it.

Dr. Ferrero begins with the assumption that in the ultimate resort international exchanges can only be made in goods or services. Perhaps it may be objected that gold can also be tendered, and to some extent this is true. But gold is only a special kind of goods, and it can only be tendered to a limited degree.

When the gold has passed from the debtor nations to the creditor nations in certain quantities—as is apparently now the case with France and the United States, holding the bulk of the world's gold supply—the gold-holding nations are embarrassed, and the gold-denuded nations are impoverished. Gold as a means of international settlements is extremely restricted.

**Symbol of Goods**

Paper money with which debts can be paid is merely the symbol of goods which must sooner or later be delivered if the paper is to retain its value; and the resort to paper money on a vast scale, without a backing of gold or goods, has resulted in a general collapse of currency. Normally if there is to be no breakdown of the commercial system, goods must be balanced with goods—though in the category of goods may be placed services such as shipping and banking.

When the World War ended the nations were enormously indebted. The Allies owed money to each other and to the United States. Germany and its associates were held to owe money on behalf of reparations. The associates of Germany quickly broke down under the strain, and were to all intents and purposes exempted from paying. But Germany and the Allies, though their debts were reduced, were still called upon to transfer money which represented neither goods nor gold nor services.

At the same time greater obstacles were erected against the free circulation of goods. If Germany was to pay it was necessary that it should export more than it imported. But nobody wanted Germany to flood the world's market with its goods. On the contrary, every measure was taken to dam up the channels of German exportations.

Throughout Europe—to say nothing of the United States—there was a more intensive system of protection. The tariff map of Europe is a bewildering and intricate pattern of walls designed to prevent the normal flow of goods. So that while each nation called for payments, no pains were spared to destroy the possibility of such payments.

**Debts Piled on Debts**

The two policies are incompatible, and from the economic viewpoint they were bound to lead to the present position of bankruptcy and confusion. It would be difficult to find a flaw in this reasoning, if such a flaw exists.

But, reasoning apart, there is obviously something wrong with the economic condition of the world in which we live when so many countries have been reduced to partial or complete bankruptcy or the menace of bankruptcy.

For a long time money was lent to debtor countries wherewith to pay their debts. It was the creditor countries who were really paying themselves; and, to take Germany as an example, the figures show that it has received twice as much as it has paid out, without profit to itself or to its creditors. This device—for it was no more than a device—had sooner or later to come to an end. Instead of reducing debts it increased them.

France and the United States, says Dr. Ferrero, would be only too happy to use their gold for lending purposes, since it is useless to them, if there were sound and safe borrowers. But there are not. It is not by going on lending, and at the same time retaining the war debts, that the muddle can be cleared up. Economists, he declares, are well aware of the facts, but politicians have still to be persuaded of the reality of this contradiction.

Whether this statement is accepted or not, it certainly provides food for serious thought.

# Bishop Defends Right of Clergy To Oppose Wets

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYLACAUGA, Ala.—Bishop W. N. Ainsworth of the Methodist Episcopal Church South virtually served notice on the Democratic Party that any wet candidate for President in 1932 will be opposed by the church, in an address before the sixty-second annual North Alabama Conference here.

He told the ministers and lay delegates that "one of the first lines of attack of opponents of prohibition is to intimidate and browbeat the preachers of this country into silence."

"Many politicians and newspapers have for some time been greatly concerned for fear the churches will get into politics," said Bishop Ainsworth, adding:

"They would like to see a complete separation of the rock-ribbed vote-as-you-pray church folks from the ballot box in the coming election.

"Let it be perfectly understood that the church is not an ally of partisan politics. The church as such is not concerned as to whether the Democrats or Republicans will win the day, but its membership will oppose the election of any man in either party who has lived to thwart the moral and patriotic programs of Christian citizenship.

"Are not the ministers and members of our churches American citizens? Since when were they denied the right to express themselves and to mold the convictions and influence the actions of their constituency for the moral welfare of mankind?"

# Big Dams Planned On Columbia River

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LEWISTON, Idaho — Navigable lakes from Portland, Oregon, to five miles above the mouth of the Snake River and 15 miles above Pasco on the Columbia River would result if the two mammoth dams planned on the Columbia and surveyed by United States Army engineers are realized, according to information released by the Columbian Valley Association.

The engineers recommended a dam at Warrendale, six miles below Cascade Falls, to cost $70,000,000. It would raise the water 54 feet. This dam would submerge Cascade locks and provide still water to The Dalles.

The estimated cost of The Dalles project is $344,000,000, which includes $70,000,000 for flood damages to railroads and highway property. It would raise the water 275 feet and develop nearly 13,000,000,000 kilowatts of electrical energy a year at a cost of about 1.55 mills a kilowatt. The engineers are considering three minor projects at Arlington, John Day and Umatilla, which would be less costly, but construction of any one would impede the comprehensive plan and would later be submerged.

# Citrus Crop Marks 48 Per Cent Gain

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14 (AP)—More than 167,000 cars of citrus fruits were consumed by the American public during the season just closed, an increase of 54,000 cars over the preceding season, according to Mr. Paul S. Armstrong, general manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange.

Mr. Armstrong's annual report reveals the 1930-31 California crop, one of the biggest in the history of the industry, had a delivered value of $145,261,059 in United States and Canadian markets, and returns of $99,520,773 went to the growers.

The report pointed out that the combined supply of citrus fruits from all sources was approximately 48 per cent greater than last year and 6 per cent in excess of the previous maximum supplies of 1928-29.

### GIRL FLIER NEAR RECORD

DETROIT, Nov. 14 (AP)—Miss Maude Irving Tait, avatrix of Springfield, Mass., failed in another attempt at a new world's speed record for women today by a narrow margin, driving her monoplane over a measured course at a speed of 214.992 miles an hour, just .608 under the required figure.

## *They Will Help U. S. Aid Peace at Geneva*

Top © Underwood. Bottom Underwood
Top—J. THEODORE MARRINER
Bottom—REAR ADMIRAL ARTHUR J. HEPBURN

# First U. S. Geneva Arms Conference Group Announced

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—The first group of the American delegation to the forthcoming conference on limitation of armaments at Geneva in February, was announced yesterday. Advisers, respectively, for the State, Army and Navy Departments were announced, a group of seven technical experts, and several members of the secretariat, including a press officer.

The members of the United States delegation will be named by the President soon. It is assumed that the size of the total groups will be about the same as that sent to the London arms conference. The preliminary list follows:

Advisers—State Department, Mr. J. Theodore Marriner, counselor of embassy; Army, Brig.-Gen. George S. Simonds; Navy, Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn. Technical staff—State Department, Mr. S. Pinkney Tuck, first secretary of embassy; Army: Lieut.-Col. George V. Strong, Maj. James B. Ord and Maj. James E. Chaney; Navy, Capt. A. H. Vankeuren., Commander Thomas C. Kinkades, Commander Richmond K. Turner.

Secretariat—Secretary to delegation, Mr. James Clement Dunn chief of division of international conferences; assistant secretaries to delegation: Mr. David McK. Key, third secretary of embassy, and Mr. Samuel Reber Jr., third secretary of embassy. Press relations—Mr. Robert Thompson Pell, press officer.

### TYLER GETS LEAGUE POST

GENEVA, Switz., Nov. 14 (AP)—Mr. Royal Tyler, of Quincy, Mass., has been appointed representative of the League of Nations financial committee at Budapest, Hungary.

# BRITISH PUSH MEASURE FOR IMPORT CHECK

## Bill to Be Introduced to Give Powers for Imposing Duties

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 14—The Government has decided to introduce an emergency measure, to be passed immediately, empowering it to check excessive imports of manufactured goods should such occur between now and next February, when Parliament reassembles after the Christmas recess.

Trade returns and movements in sterling exchange indicate that dumping so far has been less widespread than is generally supposed. It is recognized, however, that this may not necessarily continue, and in any event restrictions upon certain classes of goods may prove necessary in the interests of sterling. The powers to be taken are expected to be in the form of ability to impose heavy duties upon specified imports subject to subsequent confirmation in Parliament.

Meanwhile a statement made by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader, in the Commons yesterday is understood to mean that there will be no stabilization of sterling for some time and that the British Government will oppose any attempt to give priority to political, as distinct from commercial, debts in Germany's case.

Mr. Baldwin's exact words regarding stabilization were: "The necessary conditions to be fulfilled before we can have a securely stabilized currency, are balanced budgets—not just one, but balanced budgets—and balanced trade, on the right side, which cannot be achieved in a very short space of time. But we must be certain when we do come to a position in which we can stabilize currency that we will be able to hold the position taken."

Regarding Germany, Mr. Baldwin said: "London has been largely instrumental in financing Germany in the past 10 years, thereby enabling her to carry on international trade and pay reparations. These financial advances were not speculative but represented the best type of security known to the market, and it is clear that security for these obligations must not be endangered by political debts.

"If that were to take place it would destroy Germany's commercial credit and once Germany's commercial credit is destroyed there would be no future prospect at all for reparations."

# Keys of Pompeii Back at Missouri

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Two Pompeian keys, brought to the University of Missouri from Pompeii by Dr. M. M. Fischer, and lost in the fire that destroyed the main building of the university in 1892, have been discovered and returned to the university, where they will be placed in the archæology museum.

Blackened by the two fires through which they have been, these bronze keys are still in good condition, despite their age of more than 1862 years.

"They are keys to treasure chests of a Pompeian house," says Dr. Walter Williams, president, in an article in connection with the keys, "but they are in addition the keys to one of the most romantic histories of the world—the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius and the covering of Pompeii with ashes."

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# SIX GOVERNORS TO JOIN COUNCIL IN CONFERENCE

## New England Policies to Be Discussed at Boston Meeting Nov. 19-20

That all the spokes of government and industry may be fashioned to fit the wheel of business progress, the New England Council is issuing a call for the seventh New England Conference, to be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Nov. 19 and 20.

The conference is planned to afford an opportunity for business and agricultural leaders to meet with the six New England governors to discuss the maintenance and improvement of New England's economic position during the coming year. Particular emphasis is being placed on the urgency of solving problems of business leadership, especially those concerned with the relationship of government to business.

Valuable in times of prosperity, during periods like the present, the significance of the organization for economic development has been well demonstrated, its sponsors declare, in the manner in which New England has successfully risen to meet the present industrial emergency. The conference, it is pointed out, affords its leaders an opportunity to formulate plans for maintaining its relatively strong position.

Participation of the New England governors, it is declared, is especially important this year, since the sessions will emphasize questions of public expenditure and taxation.

Among the subjects to be discussed are the "Indiana Plan" for checking local public expenditures, which will be presented by Gov. Harry G. Leslie of Indiana; taxation, in its relation to industry, with Mr. Fred H. Fairchild, Yale professor and authority on taxation, speaking; means of maintaining industrial strength in the face of mounting tax rates; and unemployment relief, which will be discussed under leadership of Mr. Frank C. Nichols, vice-chairman of the Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment. Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will take up the question of employment stabilization.

The industrial session will be an open forum discussion on profit-making policies for 1932, which will be led by industrial executives representing New England companies which have made notable progress during the past year in maintaining employment and profits.

Definite plans for merchandising the recreational resources which bring New England an annual income of $500,000,000, will be under discussion at the recreational group meeting, at which former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, and Mr. Douglas Malcolm, advertising director of the American Express Company, will speak.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club: "Members' Night," moving pictures and musical program, auditorium, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Northeastern Alumni Association: Annual banquet and election of officers, President's Room, Stuart Street and Trinity Place, 6:30.

Lowell Institute: Sixth in lecture series on "The Development fo Our Insight Into the Structure of the Universe," by Dr. W. de Sitter, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Southern Club: Dance, ballroom, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

General Electric Company: Dinner, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

**Theaters**

Plymouth—"The House Beautiful," 8:20.
Shubert—"Marching By," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Le Mystere de la Chambre Jaune" (film). Continuous from 1 to 11.

**EVENTS SUNDAY**

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; Milton Town Hall, near corner of Canton Avenue and Reedsdale Road, Milton, 3:30 p. m.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "My Father and the Russian Revolution," by Countess Alexandra Tolstoy; concert by Mr. John Percival, baritone, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:45 p. m.

Boston Public Library: Address, "Art in Industry," by Miss Grace C. Mansfield, 3:30; Concert, Sulzen String Quartet, & Olga Currier, pianist, assisting artist; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Old South Forum: Lecture, "Gandhi, the Man and His Message," by Dr. Haridas Muzumdar, Old South Meeting House, Milk and Washington Street, 3:15.

Boston Ethical Society: Meeting, address, by Dr. John H. Randall Jr., George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall: Address, "Must America Travel the Moscow Road?" by Mr. Kirby Page; musical program, 10:45 a. m.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Casey Club, Vialle Room, 4 p. m. Meeting, Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 8 p. m.

Reception in honor of Mrs. A. L. Gardner, London, England, international peace worker, estate of Mr. Joseph D. Leland, Brush Hill Road, Milton, afternoon.

**EVENTS MONDAY**

Meeting, Boston Ministers, forum on international relations; talk on "China," by Prof. Lucius Porter, Pilgrim Hall, 11 a. m.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Exhibition of photographs by Boris, clubhouse, 5 Joy Street, through Dec. 5.

Lowell Institute: Seventh in lecture series on "Color and Shape in the Living World," by Dr. J. F. van Bemmelen, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5 p. m.

Chipman Hall: Lecture, "The Financial and Industrial Situation," by Mr. George W. Coleman, president of Babson Institute, 10:30 a. m.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting Tourist Club, home of Mrs. Benjamin C. Lane, 28 Maxfield Street, 3 p. m.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, address, "The Art of Etching," by Mr. James M. Armour, Hotel Kenmore, 496 Commonwealth Avenue, 2:30.

Boston City Club: Anniversary Week, through Nov. 22.

Professional Golfers' Association: Meeting, Parlor C, Hotel Statler.

Boston League of Women Voters: Luncheon meeting, legal speaking program, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Current Events Lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, foyer, 11 a. m. Meeting and luncheon, Associated Press, state suite, 10 a. m. Bazaar, Girls' Friendly Society, ballroom, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Boston Universalist Ministers' Meeting, address by the Rev. H. M. Cary of Tokyo, Japan, Church of Redemption, 10:45 a. m.

Harvard University: Fifth in illustrated lecture series in German, "Bilder zur deutschen Dichtung," by Prof. Friedrich von der Leyen, Renaissance Room, Germanic Museum, 4 p. m. Physical colloquium: I. "The Use of Vacuum Tubes as Electrometers," by Prof. E. L. Chaffee; II. "Istophes and Band Spectra," by Dr. J. L. Dunham, lecture room, Cruft Laboratory, 4:45 p. m.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Memorial exhibition of the works of Philip L. Hale; new accessions to the Egyptian Department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition of sporting prints; Cruikshank illustrations; modern French prints; Rembrandt etchings.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court**—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

**Scherwee Studios, 665 Boylston Street**—Etchings of the human figure from Dürer and Rembrandt to the present day.

**Grafo Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street**—Paintings and drawings by Richard Currier. Through Nov. 14.

**Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street**—Marine paintings by Stanley Woodward. Drypoint prints of big game by Maj. A. Radcliffe Dugmore. Through Nov. 21.

**For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor**

**Concerts to Come**

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Bruce Simonds, pianist.

Saturday evening, Nov. 14, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Nov. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Maria Halama, mezzo-soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Rose Zulalian, contralto.

Sunday evening, Nov. 15, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Victor Chenkin.

Monday evening, Nov. 16, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Donald van Wart, pianist.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the men's choir of the Apollo Club.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Edgar Shelton, pianist.

Thursday evening, Nov. 19, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Barbara Hillard, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22, in Symphony Hall, a concert by J. M. Sanroma, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Stavar Haja, tenor.

Monday evening, Nov. 23, a song recital by Vera Keane.

Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Jan Smeterlin, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 27, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Nov. 28, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

## PLANS FOR GREATER BOSTON ARE OUTLINED

Formation of a Metropolitan Boston with a population of 2,000,000 was the topic presented yesterday by Prof. Joseph B. Beale of Harvard University Law School before members of the municipal affairs committee of the Boston Federation of Women's Clubs at the College Club.

The plan would take into Metropolitan Boston all of the 80 cities and towns within a radius of 15 miles from Boston. Towns and cities would remain self-governing but would be ruled over by a council composed of one representative for every 25,000 population.

## *Lighting the Way to a Future Career*

BOY METAL WORKER
One of the Activities of the North Bennet Street Industrial School in the North End District of Boston.

# ALIEN MOTHERS FOUND LAGGING BEHIND FAMILY

## Welfare Workers Seek to Teach Them More of American Ways

Mrs. Benedetti, a mother in Boston's North End district, along whose narrow, historic old streets are housed some 36,000 native and foreign-born Italians, was very happy in this country until last year.

And why shouldn't she have been? The little Mario, who was by her side 15 years ago as she stood by the ship's rail for a glimpse of the new country, has a fine job as a skilled maker of handmade lighting fixtures in the ancient manner. His skill in fashioning beautiful metal designs would have done honor to Benvenuto Cellini. And he is a citizen, speaking English perfectly, and wearing American clothes like an American.

For herself, no. She had not the time to learn English. She is nearly the same as when she stood by the ship's rail seeing Boston Harbor. Shapeless dark dress, a black shawl and a black headdress. A few words of English she knew, but not many. She was too busy. Who would wash the clothes, clean the house and make the tagliarini and ravioli that her family liked so well, if she did not? And then the baby, Angelina, had made lots of work.

**Sharing Family Expenses**

When it came time for Mario to enter high school, Mrs. Benedetti was troubled. They were too poor to send him on to school, so Mario shook his black curls sturdily and insisted on sharing the family expenses as a wage earner. Angelina should have the high school training.

He got a job as messenger boy in an uptown department store and nights he went to the North Bennet Street Industrial School to learn his skilled trade. The lighting fixture department is self-supporting, and was able to pay Mario something for his work as he learned. And after the evening classes he would return immediately or stay for a time in the school's cheery clubroom to talk with friends Ah, Mario was such a comfort!

But, with the growing up of the little Angelina, a new problem arose. Mario knew and respected the old country ways, even though he was growing away from them. But to Angelina who knew nothing of the splendor of Naples, the old customs were as nothing.

In the schools they were teaching her English, a tongue awkward and unknown to Mrs. Benedetti. For Italian, Angelina cared nothing. Asked a question in a vibrant torrent of Neapolitan dialect, she would answer in clear English, without accent.

Angelina is wholly American.

A proud, fiery, dark-eyed high school girl she is now. With her clothes not like the girls of the homeland, but styled like those of the Americans. And there was a touch of rouge on the cheeks, lipstick, and no old gold earrings in the pin-point holes Mrs. Benedetti had placed in her baby's ear lobes.

**Grown Away From Her**

She was a popular girl, but she would not bring those young gentlemen—what you call it?—"boy friends"—to her home. Was she then ashamed of her mother? A young man had called once, and Mrs. Benedetti had looked forward to the evening. But she found to her horror that neither her daughter nor the boy would talk Italian. Always the English. And strange things were discussed about which she knew nothing. For the first time she sat by her own fireside and felt alone, desperately alone.

And in other ways it was manifested that her family had grown away from her. Her husband could speak the English "pretty good," as he had picked it up from customers in the little Salem Street vegetable store. When the children wanted advice it was to Papa Benedetti they must go. Mrs. Benedetti had been too busy at home to know much of American life.

There are hundreds of Mrs. Benedettis among the North End Italian women who have found their children growing away from them through failure to keep step in becoming citizens and learning the language and customs of the new home land.

According to teachers and social service workers of the North Bennet Street Industrial School, a private welfare venture sponsored and supported by Bostonians blessed with a desire to be of service to their fellow beings, the older matrons are warning young Italian mothers to progress with their children in Americanization. They are telling them to take advantage of the instruction classes at the school to be able to guide their growing youngsters in good citizenship, clean habits, and right living.

It is interesting to attend an English class at the North Bennet Street institution. About a typical American schoolroom are small groups, each with a different degree of mastery in the use of the language. In one corner, individual instruction is being given by Harvard students and other Americans who last year contributed 5004 hours of patient work. Frequently, an Italian who already has gone through the course of instruction will donate whole evenings of his time to help his neighbors.

**Knowledge of Consitution**

An advanced class, under the direction of Miss Emily Higgs, who has been in charge of the naturalization groups since 1926, is busy reading poetry. The poems are selected for the patriotic appeal or for their value in increasing the "horizon" of the halting readers. There are no discipline cases in these classes, for each sudent—and they range in age from 15 to 75—is striving for that citizenship which is the birthright of the native-born.

With a knowledge of English laboriously attained, the immigrant-student is ready to acquire a knowledge of the Constitution, the nature of American law, and something of the geography of the United States.

"Many of the problems of the Italian alien would be met if a knowledge of this kind could be given to every one of them on entering the country," Miss Higgs said. "We must teach them to be law-abiding rather than law-resistant. Khowledge of geography teaches them that there is more to America than the red brick walls and narrow streets of their neighborhood."

That the naturalization classes of the North Bennet school have been effective is evident, for, since 1926, no student has failed to secure citizenship papers. They have made excellent records in the examinations, and many of them, out of gratitude, have returned to assist and have encouraged others to attend the classes. There are 104 in regular attendance at the present time, Miss Higgs said.

Once in the swing of things at the school, the Mrs. Benedittis of the North End are eager to learn more of American ways. As many as 220 meet each week in a mothers' club to play games, dance as only the Italian people can, and take part in discussions on the American manner of living. Inexorably, they have been forced into learning to care for their sons and daughters by that strongest of forces, mother love. They have been forced by the lead of their children to become a part of an American community, studying to improve their own lot as well as that of their children.

# TURKEY SEEKS TO MODERNIZE INSTITUTIONS

## Shukri Bey Hopes to Get New Ideas From Survey of United States

Modernization of an old Oriental nation, industrially, commercially, agriculturally, and obtaining of expert engineering and other technical aid from the United States, are likely to be a result of the official mission sent to this country by Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Council of the Turkish Cabinet.

Saradjoglou Shukri Bey, Minister of Finance in Turkey from 1927 until six months ago, and now a member of the Grand National Assembly, accompanied by Mudkin Osman Bey, an assistant; Mr. Julian E. Gillespie, for the last 11 years head of the United States Commerce Department's office in Istanbul, and Mr. J. A. Mack of the New York office of the Commerce Department, are in Boston over the week-end, prior to making a nation-wide survey of American Treasury methods, the Federal Reserve Banking System, industrial, commercial and economic conditions in the United States, and to make the widest possible contacts in official and private circles.

It is said to be the first time that a Turkish official mission ever has visited the United States, and particular significance is attached to the visit as an indication that Turkey has cast its lot with the West and has a sincere desire to stimulate closer and direct trade relations with the United States.

Shukri Bey denied that he was in this country in an attempt to negotiate a government loan but said that private financial assistance from American firms would be welcome and that American engineers and experts would be hired to accelerate the building of railways and dock facilities, to develop agriculture by irrigation projects, to build up a cotton industry, expand Turkey's railway system and develop seaports such as Samsoun on the Black Sea and Mersina on the Mediterranean.

Shukri Bey hopes for direct financial relations between his country and the United States, pointing out that in the past all such transactions have been carried on by a sort of "middle-man foreign country." This is no longer desired, he said.

A treaty of residence and establishment to normalize diplomatic relations between Turkey and the United States was signed Oct. 28, and after approval by the United States Senate and the Turkish Parliament, comes up for ratification by both nations before becoming effective. This is not a political treaty, he said, but rather definitely defines the rights and privileges of Americans and American companies in Turkey and of Turkish citizens in the United States.

## *Boston Art Notes*

**Vose Galleries**

An exhibition entitled "Color and Romance—Subjective Paintings" is to be seen at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square. The pictures present an appealing array of fantastic scenes in which sprites and gnomes, angels and actors, perfrom. They belong to the class of paintings which aims chiefly to be decorative, and to fit into decorative schemes.

"Heart of a Rose," by Elliott Daingerfield, holds a central place. It depicts color visions rich in hue and resplendent in effect. By Tom Mostyn there are several poetic pieces. By Ettore Caser are some fantasies of Venice. Added to the collection of fanciful subjects are some still-life compositions by H. Dudley Murphy and Gerald Frank, made precisely and impressionistically, respectively.

The display exhibits clearly an important department of painting. It has been carefully selected and thoughtfully arranged.

**Guild of Boston Artists**

Portraits and flower paintings by Ruth Anderson are to be seen at the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street.

Miss Anderson as portraitist is sympathetic. She evinces from her sitters the kindliest attitudes. In every instance she shows them looking earnest, their eyes shining brightly. She catches the fresh bloom of youth, the inner refinement. Her soft brush work suits her viewpoint very well.

In flower paintings Miss Anderson displays the usual interest and craftsmanship in the decorative subject.

D. A.

**Myles Standish Galleries**

Oil paintings by Lee Winslow Court have been on view during this fortnight at the Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road at Beacon Street.

This young painter has been known to us for his active interest in promotion of the arts in Boston. His work demonstrates a wholesome taste in depiction of places along the New England coast, known for their remarkable beauty. The resplendent scenic landscape is portrayed in a number of moods. There is always grandeur and good taste, and an economy of means which eschews excessive embellishment.

In color, Mr. Court is generous though not erratic; in design he is dynamic, in style decorative. He leans toward the romantic, and for that reason joins forces with the fellowship of Boston painters. Even the titles of his pictures hold poetic promise: "A Sea Mood," "Gorgeous Noonday," "Glorious Nature."

**Zero Marlboro Street**

Barbara Bradford is the first Junior Leaguer to exhibit this season at the quarters of the society, Zero Marlboro Street. No more agreeable place could be imagined for a small display than the little exhibiting salon, built in the modern manner and decorated in tasteful accord.

Miss Bradford is capable in making small, appealing oils. She has, too, a gift for the scenic, and fashions every view of the outdoors in terms of a conventionalized effect. Hills cut clean contours across the sky, rivers wind a lazy, sinuous passage through valleys. She puts all details to use, though she is very spare with them.

More articulation, more relaxation, a slight indulgence in a lawless palette, might benefit Miss Bradford's work considerably. The world of pictures is large, very large; we feel a little sorry for the painter who is missing so much of it.

D. A.

## LOWELL MILLS CUT WAGES

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—Ten per cent wage reductions were announced today for the United States Bunting Company, Ames Worsted Company and the Royal Worsted Company. The reductions, which will become effective Nov. 23, were announced by Mr. C. Brooks Stevens, president of the three manufactories.

## STEAMER SERVICE STOPPED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Discontinuance of the steamship service by the Panama Railway Steamship Line between New York and the west coast of South America was announced today by Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley.

## 'GAS' COST SAVING EFFECTED BY STATE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 14—A saving to the State of nearly $1000 a month will be effected through a new contract negotiated by Mr. Milan A. Dickinson, State Comptroller, for the purchase of gasoline and oil for use in state-owned automobiles. The announcement was made yesterday, following approval by Gov. John G. Winant and the executive council.

Under the terms of the contract all the gasoline used by state departments will be purchased on a tank-wagon basis at a saving of 1½ cents a gallon less than the terms of a prior contract expiring this month. The new contract also provides that gasoline sold at retail, with which to service state cars, shall be purchased at a price which represents a saving of two cents a gallon over the present prevailing price.

## *Ancient Horse-Drawn Steamer to Be Scrapped*

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 14 (AP)—The steam pump Kearsarge, last of Concord's horse-drawn fire engines, has been ordered scrapped after 62 years of continuous service. A test of the ancient steamer's boiler revealed leaky flues and Chief William C. Green said that repairs would cost more than the outworn apparatus is worth.

Horses have not been used by the Concord fire department for a dozen years, but the Kearsarge has been towed to bad blazes by an auto truck and has been in daily service as a reserve pump. The Kearsarge was built at the Amoskeag shops at Manchester and was purchased by Concord in 1869 to replace hand tubs.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight; Sunday partly cloudy, possibly with light showers in the afternoon or night; not much change in temperature; moderate west to south winds.

**Maine:** Fair and slightly colder tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain Sunday afternoon or night.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Fair and slightly colder tonight; Sunday cloudy, probably with occasional rain.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, with probably occasional showers; not much change in temperature.

**Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook:** Diminishing west or northwest winds, becoming southeast Sunday, and fair weather tonight; Sunday mostly overcast probably followed by showers.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 48 | 72 | Montreal | 38 | 52 |
| Bismarck | 30 | 56 | Nantucket | 48 | 62 |
| Boston | 45 | 66 | New Orleans | 62 | 82 |
| Buffalo | 44 | 50 | New York | 44 | 72 |
| Calgary | 54 | 78 | Norfolk, Va. | 56 | 76 |
| Charleston | 50 | 54 | North Platte | 32 | 62 |
| Chicago | 18 | 30 | Philadelphia | 50 | 74 |
| Cincinnati | 58 | 58 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 46 | 66 |
| Denver | 34 | 58 | Pittsburgh | 40 | 56 |
| Eastport, Me. | 40 | 60 | Portland, Me. | 42 | 66 |
| Hatteras | 62 | 70 | Raleigh | 56 | 80 |
| Honolulu, T.H. | | 80 | St. Louis | 60 | 60 |
| 7p.m.Nov.13 | 74 | | St. Paul | 44 | 54 |
| Helena, Mont. | 34 | 50 | Salt Lake City | 40 | 48 |
| Huron, S. D. | 46 | 58 | San Francisco | 48 | 60 |
| Jacksonville | 60 | 78 | SantaFe, N.M. | 32 | 38 |
| Kansas City | 58 | 60 | Seattle | 42 | 50 |
| Key West | 72 | 80 | Tampa | 62 | 80 |
| Los Angeles | 50 | 78 | Washington | 48 | 72 |
| Memphis | 64 | 80 | Wichita, Kan. | 62 | 62 |
| Miami, Fla. | 64 | 76 | Williston, N.D. | 24 | 56 |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 14.
B—Maximum Nov. 13.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday 2:18 p. m., Sunday 3 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:54 p. m.

## Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:28 p. m. (eastern standard time).

## School Executives Favor World Court

Prompt adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice, as a step toward substitution of law for war in the settlement of international disputes, was favored yesterday in a resolution adopted by the New England Association of School Superintendents. Members were also reminded that it was their duty, in compliance with the law, to teach the evil effects of narcotics and alcohol which of late years has been neglected.

Other resolutions adopted favored the raising of standards for admission to teachers' training institutions and stated that entrance examinations should no longer dominate the curriculum and teaching methods of New England secondary schools if they are to further the social and economic interests of the people in this region. Too much emphasis, they believed, has been placed on ancient languages, ancient history and mathematics to the exclusion of studies which would better prepare students for active life and citizenship.

Mr. Hector L. Belisle of Fall River was elected president of the association, while Mr. Warren A. Hanson of New London was chosen vice-president and Mr. S. Howard Chace of Beverly treasurer.

## Lecture to Aid Children's Society

Mr. Martin Johnson, explorer, adventurer and photographer, who recently returned from Africa, is to lecture on "Wonders of the Congo," at the Hotel Statler, Dec. 5, for the benefit of the Boston Children's Friend Society. Proceeds from the lecture will be turned over to the society to further its work.

The society is Boston's oldest child placing agency, having been established in 1834 for the purpose of earing for destitute boys and girls without distinction of color or creed. Through its work hundreds of children are placed in foster homes when their own homes are found to be unsuitable.

The number of boys and girls in the care of the society is 30 per cent greater this year than in 1930. Due to unemployment conditions, the organization anticipates unusually heavy demands. The society primarily cares for Boston children, but it also aids children in 33 towns in Bristol and Norfolk Counties.

## WALDORF WORKERS CONTRIBUTE RELIEF

Unemployment relief funds received a boost this week when every employee of the Waldorf System Incorporated, from the president down, contributed 10 per cent of his wages for the week. Further contributions will be made by the Waldorf System in a short time, when the entire opening day receipts of the new restaurant at 613 Washington Street, now nearing completion, will be turned over to unemployment relief.

Every one of the estimated 4000 employees in the 157 Waldorf restaurants in 46 cities gave his share to the fund although contributions were not compulsory.

**ARGENTINE WHEAT**

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 14—The Ministry of Agriculture reports wheat area as 17,235,000 acres, off 19 per cent from 21,288,000 last year and 17.5 per cent from 20,900,000 average of 1926-27 to 1930.

# STATE CONTROL OVER MUNICIPAL LOANS IS SOUGHT

## Tax Association Submits Plan for Board of Municipal Finance

Plans for relieving tax burdens by extending state control over borrowings and expenditures of municipal governments have been submitted to the Special Legislative Commission on Taxation by the Massachusetts Tax Association.

The proposals were made pursuant to recommendations contained in the report of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York on the Massachusetts fiscal problem. After a thorough study of the loan and control plans operating in several other states, the association expresses a belief that stronger centralized control of municipal expenditures and borrowings is the only means of obtaining satisfactory relief from present tax burdens.

Legislation urged by the association would establish in the Department of Corporations and Taxations a board of three members appointed by the Governor, to be known as the Board of Municipal Finance.

Considered of primary importance is the recommendation that petitions to the Legislature by a town or city for authority to borrow money outside the debt limit or to raise money for any purpose not authorized by the General Laws, be refused, unless notice of the intention to file such a petition and a statement of facts is sent to the board on or before Sept. 1, prior to its intended presentation to the General Court.

A further stipulation is that no city council shall pass a budget unless it has been open for public inspection at least 30 days and an opportunity for a public hearing granted on items which constitute an increase in appropriations over the previous year.

The board would have jurisdiction to make recommendations to the Legislature on petitions made by towns and cities requesting the right to borrow outside the debt limit, to raise money for any purpose not authorized by the General Laws and to pass upon appeals from any budget item passed by a municipal governing body.

In passing on appeals the board would take into consideration, first, the necessity for the expenditure. Next, the question of whether or not the municipality can afford the expenditure would be passed on. Lastly, the board would ascertain if the same results could be obtained by some less expensive method, and if the cost to the municipality is fair and reasonable.

Another duty of the body would be to make regulations designed to promote more uniform methods of assessment.

The committee, formulating the draft sent to the legislators, is composed of Mr. Philip Nichols, tax authority; Mr. R. A. Cutter, former Assistant Attorney-General and counsel for the Boston Real Estate Exchange, and Mr. B. Loring Young, counsel for the Associated Industries.

## STATE EMPLOYEES PLAN RELIEF FUND

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—The state associates of Worcester County, representing about 2000 state employees working in central Massachusetts, have written a letter to Gov. Joseph B. Ely saying they are willing to donate from 1 to 2 per cent of their salaries for six months or longer for the unemployed.

The Worcester units of the state employees understand that similar action is under discussion at Springfield for the western state employees, in the northeastern part of the State and among those employed at the State House. They figure that if the entire State comes in about $50,000 would be given monthly.


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# Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

## London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

AMONG the old-established art institutions of London, none perhaps is more essentially British — and incidentally more widely respected —than the Old Watercolour Society, officially known as the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. Founded in 1804, it is still in a flourishing and vigorous condition. In its gallery at 26 Pall Mall East there is being held the one hundred ninety-seventh exhibition of the society, and this exhibition again shows how by steering a sensible middle course a society can be tolerant of new ideas in art while still maintaining a sound tradition.

An unbroken line of painters in water colors links up the exhibitors of today with Cozens, Turner, Cotman, and other giants of the past, but the present collection is no rehash of old conventions in art. The society has known how to welcome the color research of the impressionist painters, and the prismatic sparkle of Clausen's landscapes and pastorals have long been features of its exhibitions. On the other hand, it has known how to appreciate the movement in the direction of simplified design, and the ascetic Lake Country compositions of Charles J. Holmes have for some years had an honored place on the society's walls.

Indeed, there is a wide variety of style among the exhibits, but the one thing on which the society insists is a high standard of drawing, and loyalty to the tradition of its past.

**Scholarly Drawing**

Passing over, for the moment, the contributions of the older and better known exhibitors, it is of interest to note how this tradition is being sustained in the work of several of the younger and newer members. Two masterly studies of infants by Robert Austin are pure drawings, admirable alike in firm line and in subtle subjects, brilliant and effective in color; but scholarly drawing is the backbone of his art.

So also, in Henry Rushbury's Venetian subjects and Job Nixon's studies of St. Ives, what we first have to admire is the solid foundation of their fine draftsmanship and design. In addition they may and often do have an additional charm in the light gayety of their tinting, but the drawing is there and constitutes a primary asset. Keith Henderson is another young exhibitor who upholds the old standard of draftsmanship in his brilliant conversation-piece, "Knitters in Mull," a vividly actual study of two Scottish women, while the same artist shows a fine sense of dramatic design in the coastline sweep of his composition, "The Cockle Cart." All these exhibitors succeed in being forceful and personal without mannerism, exaggeration or eccentricity.

**Older Exhibitors**

Turning now to some of the older exhibitors this year, a place of honor is given to the very decorative painting of "A Cornish Haven" by Joseph Southall, a Birmingham veteran who has played a prominent part in the revival of tempera painting in England. In his clear and precise drawing and romantic vision, Southall links up something of the pre-Raphaelite tradition with the practice of today.

Cecil A. Hunt, vice-president of the society, has been in Greece and records with deft accomplishment his impressions of the Temple at Sunion, the Gulf of Corinth, and "Evening on the Acropolis." Arthur Rackham contrives to remain his individual self while paying homage to Dürer in "Housetops in Nuremberg." Walter Russell shows charming views of "Bergen" and "Stockholm," while Harry Morley succeeds in finding some new subjects in Dieppe and in painting them with freshness of color and crispness of design. Lamorna Birch, Francis Dodd, Russell Flint, Oliver Hall, Dame Laura Knight and A. J. Munnings are others who add to the interest and variety of an excellent exhibition.

Stanley R. Wilson, a young artist hitherto known chiefly as an etcher, is showing a collection of his water colors at the Connell Galleries in Old Bond Street. He has specialized in painting the shipping and quayside subjects of the lower Thames, and he presents these decoratively arranged in terms of full brilliant color. In "Rivals, Wapping," the dancing lights in the water suggest the study of Signac, but otherwise his work shows a certain Sargentesque quality, and his sense of color and feeling for decorative design are seen to good advantage in "Quayside, Bermondsey" and St. Saviour's Dock, Shadwell."

Nicola Michailow, Bulgaria's noted portrait painter, is holding a one-man show of his paintings at the French Gallery in Bond Street. His fluent accomplishment and rich sense of color are seen in a number of portraits of international celebrities. Among his sitters are Mr. Charles Curtis, Vice-President of the United States; Mrs. Edward Everett Gann of Washington; Mrs. N. Hirschorn of New York; Douglas Fairbanks, and Anna May Wong.

## In Berlin Galleries

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Berlin

ART shows in Berlin galleries are opening slowly this year. The economic and political situation has lessened the public's interest in art affairs. Yet some interesting exhibitions have been opened in the dealers' quarter of the town. The Möller Gallery, which has removed from Schöneberger Ufer to large quarters at Lützowufer 3, showing the works of the Berlin painters Herbig, Heckel and Anton Kerschbaumer; also abstract pictures by Fritz Winter of Halle an Saale, who comes from Westphalia where he was a miner, and attended the gymnasium at night. He sent work to Paul Klee, who brought him to the Bauhaus, near Dessau. He now lives in Halle where he lectures at the Padagogischen Akademie. His pictures are form compositions, colorless, somewhat super-realistic—a type or art which attracts little notice.

As a contrast, Herbig's work is related to nature. Herbig was, until quite recently, at the German Academy in Rome. He has brought some pastel landscapes of Italy back with him, warm in color, reflecting the glow and light of the South. These sketches are finely composed and are never overburdened with contrasts. His large crayon drawings, portraits and pictures of children are also admirable.

Kerschbaumer also shows landscape sketches executed in tender coloring and nervous brush strokes. Heckel is showing the portrait of James Ensor, in which the realistically painted head seems to stand out from the frame. A harbor street forms the background.

In the Hartberg Gallery is an important display of work by the sculptor Benno Elkan, who lives in Frankfurt am Main. Portrait heads of eminent men and women of present-day Germany show his ability, as do some statuettes and a large memorial. His art is naturalistic, and teems with a knowledge of human mentality and its particular expression in the individual. The most important work in the exhibition is a large Bible candlestick in bronze, 2m. high and 2.20 wide. It is in the form of an espalier tree, the Biblical figures (about 30cm in size) standing in its branches. There are 32 figures and 32 candle holders.

The Flechtheim Gallery opens with tapestries by Albert Lindgens, done in monotone, knotted and long haired, and in the majority of cases depicting two human figures only. They are woven in such a manner as to remind one of drawings, being done in black or colored lines, sometimes with colored shadows. Some of the tapestries have animals woven into them, but these have flat surfaces.

The Gurlitt Gallery has moved into new premises near the Matthäi Church. It is opening with a memorial exhibition of the work of Theodor Wedepohl, who was born in Westphalia in 1863, and spent most of his life traveling. From 1926 until his passing last March he lived in New York. Among his most interesting paintings are the Icelandic landscapes, delicate and light in tone.

Reproduced by permission of the "Secession" Gallery, Vienna
"Dancing Peasants," Wood Carving by Franz Barwig.

## Autumn Salons in Vienna

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Vienna

THE chief events of the Vienna autumn season were a memorial exhibition of the Austrian sculptor Franz Barwig, held at the "Secession," and the discovery of Richard Gerstl's pictorial work through the New Gallery.

This was the first time that Barwig's artistic output had been assembled on such a scale. Two outstanding qualities were seen here to blend: a superior technique, and a strong sense of plastic conception. But it is not so much to mastery of details that the intense appeal of these 94 pieces of sculpture—figures and animals of wood, ivory, bronze or brass, varying from almost miniature to over-life-size—should be attributed.

The artist could easily afford to disregard—and often did disregard —details, for his was an unfailing grasp of what was essential in a subject, let it be shape, movement or sentiment. He somehow contrived to catch, as it were, its spirit in his work as can be seen particularly well in his small-size and medium-size pieces. How convincing, for example, is the rendering of the various groups of dancing peasants, one of which performs an old Moravian country jig, with skirt and coat-tails wildly fluttering, the man with an earnest, heavy-footed determination, the woman beaming with an easy, smiling grace. No less virtuosity is revealed in the lifelike execution of other country folk—pipers, huntsmen or soldiers—in quaint old garments.

**At the "Zoo"**

But what has gained that lover of animals almost greater appreciation still is his sculpture "Zoo," an amusing gathering of quadrupeds and winged creatures, whose individual characters are strikingly represented. Among the best are some groups of panthers and playing kids, the latter's droll, puckish capering often causing spectators to burst out laughing.

The other one-man show, arranged in the New Gallery, was devoted to Richard Gerstl, who passed on at the age of 25 before the extent and quality of his artistic work had been appreciated.

About 50 canvases from his hand were recently discovered by the manager of the New Gallery in a carrier's lumber room, packed in wooden cases. Gerstl's style, amazingly bold and original for so young a self-taught artist, is slightly reminiscent of Van Gogh, Edvard Munch, Max Liebermann and, perhaps, the later Lovis Corinth. But his own note is too individual for any importance to be attached to this apparent resemblance.

**Portraits by Gerstl**

Gerstl's method of applying the colors without any previous drawing gives his pictures a singular freshness and vivacity. The portrait of Arnold Schönberg, the self-portrait, the "View of a Garden" and "White Women" are captivating examples of his intuitive command of impressionistic effects, of his emotional approach and novelty of conception. Some of the paintings were immediately purchased by foreign galleries and collectors, but most of them are destined to be exhibited in Munich, Berlin and other European art centers.

Returning to the "Secession," a second memorial exhibition showed the production of Willi Sauer, who, besides being regarded as one of the best book illustrators, is responsible for a great many water colors and drawings. His unusual inventiveness, enhanced by a humorous vein and a light, daring, yet careful brush, make the study of his land and seascapes, covering all parts of Europe, both pleasant and interesting. Among the oils displayed at the "Secession," arresting qualities attach to Hugo Bouvard's paintings, especially to the "Head of a Child," rather sweet in expression and posture, to the brilliant still-lifes of Alois Hänisch and to the cleverly composed views of Czechoslovakian towns and landscapes of Josef Dobrowsky.

## 'Hollywood Holiday'

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—At the New Theater, "Hollywood Holiday," by John Van Druten and Ben W. Levy. Beginning Oct. 15, 1931. The cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gladys Petch | Kay Hammond |
| Mr. Lintish | Hugh E. Wright |
| Mrs. Bournemouth | Agnes Imlay |
| Mr. Petch | Alfred Clark |
| Miss Pinnett | Jean Cadell |
| Irene | Joan Brierley |
| Sam Bird | Melville Cooper |
| King Pinto | Arthur Brander |
| Eddie Blue | Gordon Westcott |
| Jake Shoeman | Maurice Bereford |
| Mae Z. Pardee | Maisie Green |
| Al Bantor | Dennis Wyndham |
| Mike Le Mosenthal | Arthur Finn |
| Lou Katz | Sydney Keith |
| Hedda Maelstrom | Marjorie Brooks |
| Earl Easter | Harrison Dowd |

This play has a prologue and epilogue of irresistible humor, and three acts of humor not quite so irresistible. The fact is that this satire on Hollywood is at its best when Hollywood is farthest away. Miss Pinnett, the irreproachable governess, in her Bayswater lodging-house, equipped with Miss Jean Cadell's nervous little laugh, and that darting look from under the eyebrows that never fails to send a ripple of mirth through the house; Miss Pinnett, slightly peeved by a misunderstanding about the "blue room," explaining to the film agent who has come to offer her fabulous sums to cross the Atlantic that she is a B. A. of Liverpool University, and so is used to getting good money, sometimes as much as £4 a week; and Miss Pinnett back again in Bayswater after her Hollywood Holiday, with a slang word of omnibus application, is unflaggingly funny. The scenes in Hollywood, whither Miss Pinnett is transported for £2000 a month to keep in order a tempestuous film star to whom she was once governess for 12 weeks, contain one or two sharp thrusts, notably Hollywood's idea how to put box-office appeal into the story of Jezebel and the successive transformations of Miss Pinnett's little scenario about a Dorset milkmaid, which runs great risk of being produced as a western, as a gangster, and as an epic of the South Pole, and finally goes Balkan. On the whole, the piece sags in the middle, and Miss Pinnett might well have gone back to Bayswater somewhat sooner. Nevertheless, "Hollywood Holiday" is an excellent entertainment, to which all film producers should be warmly invited. If Hollywood is too far for them to come, try Elstree.

## 'The Calendar'

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON — "The Calendar," a Gainsborough picture, is as skillful as it is unambitious. It tries to be entertaining, and nothing more; it succeeds. Its story is of a young man—one of those decorative persons who live in baronial mansions with no apparent sources of income, who are the ideal of an English gentleman in the eyes of the readers, and possibly of the writers, of sixpenny novelettes. He nearly cheated in a big race, but didn't, and in consequence nearly got warned off, but wasn't—a consummation which, if his conduct in the film was at all typical of the way he habitually looked after his financial affairs, probably caused more joy to the young man himself, and to the audience, than to his bank manager.

The setting of the film varied pleasantly from the halls and gardens of the hero's home to Ascot race course, where a quietly effective picture of the King and Queen arriving in the royal carriage was obtained. Herbert Marshall played the chief part with a dignity and restraint that would have graced something more vital than the rather trivial emotions he was called on to portray, while Edna Best was let down badly by a dull rôle, which was, however, mercifully short. The most invigorating moments in "The Calendar" were provided by the aggressive humor of Gordon Harker as a butler recently retired from the profession of burglary. Comparing his master's conduct before his racing judges with the way in which he himself used to stand up to judges of a different kind, Mr. Harker remarked, "Took it like I did—with a smile," his normally somber countenance assuming a look of still darker gloom. Elementary? Yes. Unsubtle? Perhaps. But definitely funny.

## Japanese Art

**The Year Book of Japanese Art. Published by The League of Nations Association of Japan.**

The National Committee on Intellectual Coöperation of the League of Nations Association of Japan has undertaken to publish a Year Book which describes fully the activities among painters, museums and collectors.

It is interesting to observe the division among contemporary Japanese painters, the way some continue the ancient native traditions and others assimilate the styles of western Europe. It is a question which mode is more natural—whether, for example, an artist who paints like an ancestor who lived seven centuries ago is more true to his native culture than one who paints like a living Frenchman. The Japanese have understood profoundly the trends in western painting.

A generously illustrated appendix reveals to us the work done. We find some splendid craftsmen living in Japan today. In addition there are examples of pictures of the past to be seen in public collections.

There is a large bibliography and a reference list of recent magazine articles.

## Pennsylvania Academy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA

THE Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts opened its season with a record number of works in three simultaneous exhibitions, the annual exhibition of water colors, the annual display of Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, and the fall exhibition of work by students in the Academy's school at Chester Springs. More than 1000 works are now on view.

Again one is impressed by the American artist's discovery of America. There are many jottings from other shores, because, no doubt, of the portability of the water-color medium and its adaptability to sketching expeditions. Thus we have a whole series of gay studies made in the vicinity of Avignon and in northern Africa by Thornton Oakley, and two series, one in print form and one in water color, by Devitt Welsh illustrative of South America! Alice Schille, also, in her steeply piled studies of hill-crest towns, touches the foreign scene.

From Mexico come two important entries, both by Joseph W. Jicha, and both found in and about Cuernavaca. Strikingly different from that of enthusiastic American art tourists is the viewpoint of the Mexican. The hot colors so often used by American painters in expressing that picturesque land vanish completely. Instead there are earth tones of browns, with white adobes, and a weird minor note in color and subject matter that culminates in such a conception as Jicha's study of black vultures on a dead tree surveying a tile-roofed village.

**American Subjects**

But to return to the great mass of work that takes America for subject matter. Curiously emotional and high-keyed in pigments are the compositions by Henry McCarter, fantasies built upon things actual. Especialy rhythmic are the studies of weeping willow trees. There are notes, also, from Pennsylvania farms, and a remarkably luminous study of an old white church touched to color by the play of sunlight upon it. These compositions possess a definite and a rare art personality.

At an opposite pole, yet quite as illustrative of contemporary trends in American painting, are the water colors and prints by Glenn O. Coleman. While his black-and-whites, such as "Election Night," "Bonfire" and "Chinatown," smack vigorously of the Sloan tradition, his "Milligan Place," a tempera sketch, seems genuinely his own in color and feeling.

The black-and-whites are unusually strong this year, and include such admirable geometrized expressions of the machine age as Louis Lozowick's "Excavation," and such bits of imaginative musing on the contemporary scene as Ot Schmidt's monotype of an airplane, "Fallen Monarch."

**Facility Uppermost**

The general impression of the water-color exhibition is that of bright color and usual subject matter, well handled. Facility is uppermost. But there is variety, also. One may find the poignant color emotion of Howard Gilies's landscapes, or the dry accuracy of a colored drawing in the studies of Indians by Weinold Reiss. There are the abstractions of Stuart Davis, and the frank, bald realism of Edward Hopper's "House in Provincetown," or Ralph McLellan's "Bass Wharf." Jingle of pigments characterizes Mabel Mason DeBra's "Nuremberg Market," a study emotionally at an opposite pole from Paul Gill's industrial water colors such as "The Mill, Swedland," and "Pouring; Steel Mill, Swedland." In the work of these two artists, in fact, might be summed up the differences that exist in sketches made by travelers to whom externals means much in foreign countries, and Americans who understand and experience the life at home.

Winter sports are to the fore in such a water color as "A Winter Holiday," by Millard Sheets, while resignation, human and lonely, pervades the study of a fisherwife on a rocky shore by George Pearse Ennis.

Vivid blues and greens of rural communities enliven the water colors of George Luks, so strangely different in stroke from his powerful oils.

**Modern Art Geometry**

Modern art geometry as viewed at the Academy is of two varieties. It may be realistically structural, as in the work of Lozowick, or cubistically imaginative, as in "Propaganda," by Walt Louderback.

The miniatures follow the traditional, but portraits vie with landscapes and still-life for popularity. The medal of honor of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters was awarded to Anna Hirsig Bliss for her sensitive and faithful little head portrait, "My Mother."

Two groups of miniatures are especially noteworthy, those by Annie M. Fenderson and Lucy May Stanton. Both are memoria showing Miss Stanton, on the evidence of her 13 miniatures, is the outstanding contributor. Her work combines finesse of characterization with spontaneity of execution, a union rare in contemporary miniature painting.

DOROTHY GRAFLY

George Arliss is to make a picture at the new Warner Brothers' studio in England.

## The Kaleidoscope

SO MARKED is the reversal of sentiment against gangster films that the New York censors are bearing down hard on them. Three pictures recently have been held up for changes so vital that retakes had to be made before they could be released. The producers have been quick to take the hint, when it comes to officials, and are using discretion in their newer crime stories. "The Ruling Voice," released by First National shows no actual shootings and emphasizes the public indignation against racketeers instead of glorifying them. Walter Huston, Loretta Young, Doris Kenyon John Halliday, Dudley Digges and Gilbert Emery are in the cast.

**"Sundown Trail"**

R K O-Pathé offers "Sundown Trail," a Western, as a satisfactory beginning in a campaign to build up Tom Keene as a star in the out-of-doors films. He gives a good performance of the sort customary in this type of melodrama as a ranch foreman who stays on the property when it is bequeathed to a girl, played by Marion Schilling. She comes to like both the West and the foreman. Nick Stuart plays the heavy.

**Precocity**

Among the most curious statements made in the reviews of a recent classic revival was the declaration by one critic that it was in many ways the most interesting Hamlet he had seen in 40 years. Who's Who gives the year of his birth as 1890.

**"The Big Parade"**

Metro's most popular war picture, "The Big Parade," has been reissued with a sound background, mostly music, with the soldiers represented as singing on the march. There is no dialogue. The new version has proved unexpectedly popular in the small tryout places.

**Few Plays Sold for Films**

The difference between films and plays, steadily increased because of the rigors of film censorship is evident in the diminished selling of plays to be made into pictures. With the present New York theater season nearly a third gone, only three dramas have been bought for Hollywood, out of 41 productions.

**"The Barretts" Again**

Katherine Cornell will resume on Nov. 16 her successful engagement at the Empire Theater, New York, in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Miss Cornell has declined all offers to act in a film version of this drama. Her company remains unchanged.

**Hear! Hear!**

At the recent international motion picture conference at Rome it was recommended that women exert their influence to demand that the producers in their pictures show respect for religion and the home, treat crime in such fashion as to discourage its imitation, portray accurately racial and national customs and cultures, represent woman with true proportionate stress on her devotion to family and on her forceful contribution to business, civic and social progress.

**"Consolation Marriage"**

Out of the rut is "Consolation Marriage," a believable film comedy about a man and woman who drift into friendship and finally marry after being rejected by their respective fiancés. Irene Dunne and Pat O'Brien have the leads, and carry off well the not-at-all easily managed whimsies with which the story has been decorated. The direction is by Paul Sloan and the cast includes John Halliday, Matt Moore, Lester Vail and Myrna Loy.

**The News Reels**

Movietone news reels made during the trial trip of the dirigible Akron are being shown this week in the cinemas. Other news incidents include the Anti-Vivisection Society's New York program in honor of dogs who have performed acts of rescue during the past year, the Prince of Wales presenting a flag to the First Middlesex Battalion in England, Senators La-Follette and Thomas discussing the question of canceling foreign debts, and scenes showing the new George Washington Bridge in New York in use.

E. C. S.

## A Russian Sound Film

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—The exhibition of a Russian sound film in London is an event of considerable importance in cinema history. Russia's achievements in the medium of the silent picture have raised her artistic reputation to a deservedly high level, and among the more intelligent cinema-going public there has been a good deal of eagerness to put to the test the question whether her peculiar technique of "cutting," which involves the making of a coherent film out of the assembling of a multitude of more or less unrelated photographs, pretty much as a picture is composed out of the sets of a jig-saw puzzle, could be successfully adapted to the more continuous methods demanded by the talkie.

That question is not yet fully answered. "The Blue Express" is not a talkie but a sound film, and sounds, provided they are not the words of human speech, can be changed, varied, cut short, amplified and juxtaposed as freely as can photographic shots. "The Blue Express" is, therefore, rather an extension of the Soviet's ordinary cinema methods than an adaptation of them to radically new conditions. It does, however use sound expressively. When a prosperous-looking bourgeois puts his head out of a first-class carriage window, and demands angrily why the train has not started, the audience hears the quacking of a duck, a noise that leaves no doubt about the opinion of the Soviets concerning prosperous bourgeois who travel in first-class railway carriages.

"The Blue Express," a controversial film, has been banned by the British Board of Film Censors, although as a result of vagaries of cinema law, it has been publicly exhibited in central London. It deals with an incident in the Chinese Revolution. The train, journeying to a province in the interior of China, carries a mixed load, comprising the President, rich bankers and manufacturers, students, coolies and a number of children sold for labor in the cotton mills. One of these children is disturbed by a drunken soldier, who is shot by her brother. This is the spark that fans into flame the smoldering fires of of rebellion in the hearts of the workers, and the train, as it rushes over the countryside, becomes the scene of a fierce battle between them and the richer passengers, ending in the latter's defeat, as the train, proceeding, for some obscure reason, vertically instead of horizontally, triumphantly passes over the frontier.

Some people who see this film will deny its statement that the white races, exploit the yellow; and others, who admit that the manifestations of business enterprise, especially in relation to child labor, are not always everything that could be desired, will still doubt whether the proper method of tackling whatever abuses there may be is through indiscriminate class warfare. But even so one cannot deny to the Soviets a certain gratitude for showing once again, even if in a patently propagandist manner, that the film is capable of handling a big theme in a big way, a capacity which the interminable inanities of the western cinema sometimes cause one to doubt. "The Blue Express" is not a film that goes in conspicuously for beauty. Its motive power is scorn for the oppressor, sympathy for the oppressed. The extraordinary and unsentimentalized beauty of its child scenes is all the more striking from its contrast with the grimness of the rest of the film.

H. H.


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# Music of the World—Theatrical News

## Frontiers in Music

By EDWIN EVANS

IT IS a commonplace of history that when Theodosius in 395 divided his empire at the line of the River Drin, or thereabouts, he established one of the most enduring frontiers Europe was to know. Six and a half centuries later it was still strong enough to mark approximately the line of the Great Schism. To this day, despite all that has happened in this most disturbed portion of Europe, the traveler who crosses that line is reminded by countless details that he is crossing the frontier between East and West.

Now there is a certain type of internationalist who asserts in and out of season that art has no frontiers. Most of the time he is not a true internationalist at all, for that implies a federal conception of humanity, whereas his main objection to frontiers in art is that they impede the art of his own predilection from overflowing all nations. For instance, the musicians who clamored loudest during the war period that music had no frontiers were those who deprecated that music should have any national character other than that imparted to it by the German classics.

This passion for uniformity is by no means rare. One of the speakers at the first Lausanne Conference two years ago predicted, not with horror, but with apparent complacency, the coming of a world in which we should all eat the same food, wear the same clothes, ride in the same automobiles and obtain our news from the same sources—a world, in short, from which everything that could be in any degree characteristic would be eliminated by standardization. And, so far as one could judge, it had not occurred to him that people thus standardized would necessarily all think alike, and therefore produce more or less standardized forms of art; or at least if an artist of character arose in their midst he would run grave risk of internment.

**The Need of Frontiers**

The fact is that so far from having no frontiers, art exists by virtue of frontiers. They may not coincide with political boundaries, they may even at times be difficult to indicate with any geographical precision, but it is upon the divergences of which they are the manifestation that art depends for the replenishing of its stock of ideas and material. Uniformity means poverty and stagnation.

The main frontier in European music is precisely one of those so difficult to define in terms of geographical precision. It is not exclusively racial, or political, or religious, and even in the cultural field it has curious patches of irredentism. But of its existence there can be no question. It is in fact one of the outstanding factors in modern æsthetics that the line of the Drin, which now divides the Latin from the Slav, has become much fainter than that which separates both of them from central Europe. The reason may be that whereas the Latin inherits from Rome, the Slav from Byzantium, an outlook upon the arts that has elements of common origin, the stay-at-home Teuton (as distinguished from his migratory brethren who built the Succession states of the Roman Empire) has nothing fundamental, but only some acquired characteristics attributable to classic origins.

The question is intricate, too recondite for discussion here; but it is significant that a Russian novel is far easier to read in French than in either German or English, and that two generations ago Russian music of true Slavonic quality met with ready acceptance and even enthusiasm in the Latin countries, whereas in central Europe only such Russian music as confessed some allegiance to German models was assured of a hearing, all else being regarded as of purely exotic interest. The belated acceptance of "Boris Godounoff" after all the rest of the world had recognized its worth is a startling illustration. Against it may be set the reluctance of the Latins to show any real appreciation of the genius of Brahms.

**The Case of Tchaikovsky**

The case of Tchaikovsky appears exceptional, for his fame stands high in Central Europe and on its periphery, but he has never been popular with the Latins. But the anomaly is more apparent than real. His countrymen admired his music for its sensuous appeal and the sumptuousness of its presentation, qualities which the German world deprecates. He had, however, other qualities, emotional fervor and rhetorical eloquence. In the Teutonic world these qualities are highly esteemed, in the Latin world they are regarded with skepticism. Consequently, in the former they overruled the objection to his sensuousness, whereas in the latter they stood in the way of its due enjoyment.

It would be difficult to define the area of musical Central Europe without giving unnecessary offense to certain countries on its periphery whose national tendencies are subject to centripetal influences inherited from the German classics. Obviously it extends beyond the German-speaking countries, but how far it does so is a matter of opinion, dependent upon the strength one attributes to particularist tendencies on the periphery. In any case the term Central Europe has nowadays almost as much currency in musical as in political circles, and those who use it generally mean approximately the same thing.

What are the chief differences which thus divide the musical world? The answer to that question will inevitably be colored by one's predilections. Under the spell of the German classics one might be tempted to say that German music is idealistic, Latin and Slav music hedonistic, using the terms as implying praise and blame. But their implications are not so precise. Idealism is not incompatible with self-importance, and a hedonist like Debussy can serve the highest æsthetic ideals.

If a technical answer be requested one might say that on one side of the frontier the musical procedure is mainly episodic, on the other mainly evolutionary. It is not mere chance that music-drama, as distinct from opera, originated in Germany, which is still its chief home, whilst opera continues to develop elsewhere as an episodic form of art. In this history is repeating itself, for the suite is a French form, but the Germans made the sonata their own.

But most remarkable of all is the effect of this cleavage in the modern world. The most striking feature of the present situation in the art of composition is that, after a quarter of a century's practical experience, atonality, or the use of the 12-note scale as structural basis, is still almost restricted to the Central European area. This does not arise from any lack of knowledge or even of appreciation, beyond the frontier, of what the German atonalists have accomplished. But Latin and Slav musicians listen, are interested, possibly for a moment fascinated, then return to their diatonic system. Ravel is a warm admirer of Schönberg, and at the time when he wrote his Mallarmé songs he was more than curious concerning atonality, but his curiosity led him no further. There is evidence in "The Song of the Nightingale" that Stravinsky was momentarily interested in atonal possibilities, but he has long since returned to his strictly diatonic allegiance. Casella was also attracted for a time, but today he regards atonality as a closed chapter.

Most convincing of all is the record of recent international festivals. Practically every work constructed on atonal methods has come either from the German-speaking countries or from their immediate neighbors. And from Central Europe there comes little nowadays that is not atonal. Many German critics are even inclined to regard atonality as evidence of superiority. The cleavage is complete. The young composers of the world are speaking two different languages, each with well defined characteristics. Since we must perforce conclude that each chooses the musical language most suited to the expression of his ideas, here is evidence, conspicuous if not conclusive, that, whether art knows it or not, there is a frontier in the world of musical ideas.

MARION TELVA, Soloist With the Society of the Friends of Music.

## 'Schwanda' in New York

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

AT THE Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 7, America made the acquaintance of Jaromir Weinberger's folk opera, "Schwanda der Dudelsackpfeifer," which has been enjoying a great success in central Europe since its "world première" at Prague in April, 1927. In selecting this Czech lyric drama for production on the Metropolitan stage, Mr. Gatti-Casazza exhibited his usual keen managerial acumen, for "Schwanda," whatever its intrinsic value, has the elements of an operatic best-seller.

Whereas the contemporaneous "Wozzeck" of the problematic Alban Berg is not a little puzzling and presents a discouraging face to the box-office, "Schwanda" makes a simple and direct appeal. So Mr. Gatti-Casazza rejected Berg and his brother esoterics and adopted the Czech Weinberger. In doing so, he has given his patrons an opera which has abundant graceful music, an engaging story and some charming ballets.

**Moderately Derivative**

The music of Schwanda is only moderately derivative. That Wagner, Smetana, and even Debussy, alternately lent inspiration to Weinberger is evident in some of the pages. But, except for some inevitable similarities to the rhythms, pace and melody of that abiding source of Czech inspiration, "The Bartered Bride," correspondences are few and feeble. Unlike Smetana's work, however, "Schwanda" does not keep steadfastly to the folk-opera style, frequently adopting an orchestral breadth and weight of Wagnerian dimensions and sometimes sidetracking into operetta. The trio and the duet that follow the frustrated execution, together with their orchestral accompaniments, are among the choicer passages in the score, and the polka, which was introduced to New York two seasons ago at the Lewisohn Stadium and was subsequently played by the Philharmonic in Carnegie Hall, is equal in lilt and rhythmic force to that in "The Bartered Bride."

It is the scene in the Ice-Queen's Court and that in Hades as staged at the Metropolitan, which call for special comment. The first showed the Queen's throne in the background. On either side towered huge phalanxes of ice-cakes, lowered, in futuristic fashion, at a perilous angle. In the second set the lambent flames and wild, cavorting figures were less amazing than the typewriter, sewing machine, manicuring table, and signal box that lay about, and the elevator, bearing the legend "From Earth to Hell," which takes Schwanda back to the surface and home.

The performance at the Metropolitan was admirable in many respects. In the rôle of the bagpiper, Friedrich Schorr acted and sang with distinction, as did Ivar Andresen in that of the Sorcerer, who commands the heart of the Ice-Queen. Rudolph Laubenthal ably embodied Babinsky, and as Dorota, Schwanda's wife, Maria Müller was a pleasure to both the eye and the ear. Karin Branzell was the Queen, Gustav Schützendorf the Devil, and Marek Windheim the Executioner. Mr. Bodanzky directed with force and authority.

**Other Operas**

The second night of the season, Wednesday, brought back Mme. Jeritza in her richly pictorial impersonation of Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser." Aside from her contribution, the most satisfying elements in the performance were the singing of Mr. Schorr as Wolfram and of Mr. Andresen as the Landgraf. Mme. Ohms appeared as Venus, Mr. Laubenthal as Tannhäuser, and Mr. Bodanzky conducted.

In the Thursday night "Bohème" Miss Bori was the winsome "Mimi" and Mr. Martinelli sang Rodolfo's music with his newly found and artistic restraint. Mr. Scotti made, as always, a distinguished Marcello, Mr. Pasero sang well as Colline, and Mme. Guilford was a Musetta of high audibility. On Friday evening "L'Elisir d'Amore" frolicked melodiously with Mr. Gigli in all respects at his best in the rôle of the bumpkin Nemorino, and Mr. Pinza quite magnificent in the buffo rôle of Dr. Dulcamara. Mr. de Luca as Belcore and Mme. Fleischer as Adina sang agreeably. Mr. Serafin excelled in his conducting of the sprightly score. The Saturday night "popular" opera was "Faust," presenting Mr. Lauri-Volpi in the name part, Mr. Pinza as Mephistopheles, Mr. Danise as Valentin, and Mme. Mario as Marguerite.

Erich Kleiber's Philharmonic-Symphony program of the week regaled its hearers with the usual quota of novelties. One of them, a "Little Theater" Suite, by Ernst Toch of Vienna, proved to be altogether charming. A rowdy "Pagan" Symphony by the late Henry Joslyn, however, might better have been left undisturbed. Nor was a long "Divertimento" by Mozart, for flutes, trumpets and tympani, important, despite the great name signed to it. On the other hand, Mozart's E flat Piano Concerto was enchanting, and it received an enchanting performance at the hands of José Iturbi, who perhaps never had played here so thoroughly well before, and of the orchestra, sympathetically directed by Mr. Kleiber. The prelude to "Die Meistersinger" closed proceedings.

The Society of the Friends of Music, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8, at the Metropolitan Opera House, paid the first of their seasonal tributes to Bach by performing worthily the "Actus Tragicus" and the "Magnificat." Apprehension that that the Society might go out of existence because of the passing of its president and chief supporter, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, seems fortunately at the present writing to be groundless. On Sunday evening at the Town Hall that admirable soprano, Elisabeth Schumann, who has never won quite the fame in America that is hers in central Europe, returned to local attention with a program of German leider.

PETER BOWDOIN

## 'The Magic Flute' in Chicago

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

THE remarkable artistic efficiency that distinguished the performance of Puccini's "Tosca," which opened the Chicago opera season, made itself apparent in the representations that followed in the course of the week. Mr. Witherspoon presented Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte" (Nov. 3), a masterpiece that had not been heard in this city for nearly a quarter of a century. The reason for such protracted silence is probably related to the circumstance that, so far as the vocalism is concerned, Mozart's opera is one of the most difficult in the repertory and that there are few singers whose range or technical ability permit them to negotiate such a rôle as the Queen of the Night. The Chicago organization looked out as far as the British Isles before it discovered in Noel Eadie (who is a native of Greenock) a virtuoso who would be likely to grapple with the rôle and achieve a triumph with it.

It is pleasant to record that Miss Eadie fulfilled completely the hopes that were held concerning her. She is in possession of a voice of great beauty of timbre and of the skill to bring it under absolute control. The success that waited upon the interpretation of Mozart's work was in no small manner due to the brilliance of Miss Eadie's labors in it. Yet the remainder of the cast was of remarkable excellence. It would have been difficult to acquire a Papageno more convincing, either vocally or histrionically, than Eduard Habich, or a Sarastro whose work would have been more telling than that of Alexander Kipnis. Other rôles were entrusted to some of the most brilliant members of the German wing—Mmes. Leider, Olszewska, Rajdl, etc. Egon Pollak conducted with skill and care. The overture, however, undoubtedly would have been improved by greater lightness and a faster tempo.

**A New Amonasro**

Verdi's "Aïda" (Nov. 4) brought forward a new baritone in the part of Amonasro. Augusto Beuf made it clear that he is a valuable addition to the company. His is a voice of richness and sonority and he made manifest effective notions of characterization. Paul Althouse appeared for the first time in Chicago as Rhadames and his fine singing lent distinction to a rôle that often has been sung lustily, but not subtly. The other members of the cast—Mmes. Muzio and Van Gordon, Virgilio Lazzari and Chase Barromeo—were familiar from interpretations of Verdi's work in earlier seasons. Roberto Moranzoni conducted and brought forth a sonorous and colorful reading of the score.

The company leant heavily upon Verdi in the course of its opening week, for, in addition to "Aïda," "Rigoletto" was set forth Nov 5, and "Il Trovatore" at the popular performance Nov. 7. "Rigoletto" was made remarkable by the singing of Miss Eadie, whose vocalism in it was by all odds some of the most arresting that has been heard here since Mme. Galli-Curci made her memorable first appearance in the same opera 15 years ago. The fluency and tonal purity with which Miss Eadie negotiated "Caro Nome" were delights to the ear. Nor was the artist of negligible worth from the histrionic point of view. Her acting, for instance, in the scene with Rigoletto in the third act was excellently done. John Charles Thomas was the exponent of the title rôle, and a good one. Jan Kiepura, who had made something of a sensation in "Tosca," was given the music and characterization of the Duke of Mantua, responsibilities that he fulfilled well, if not brilliantly, in the first three acts. In the last division of the opera, however, the Polish tenor suddenly found the lusciousness of voice and the adroitness in handling it that had made his labors in Puccini's work so fine.

**"Boris Godounoff"**

Moussorgsky's opera, "Boris Godounoff," often has been presented in Chicago, but never with the power and artistry with which its conductor, Emil Cooper, imbued it at a performance at the matinée, Nov. 7. Mr. Cooper, a Russian in spite of his name, had been the conductor to give "Boris" at its first presentation outside the country in which it had been conceived and produced, when it was given in Paris in 1908. He brought about a masterly exposition of the scoring with which Rimsky-Korsakoff had endowed the work and his influence with the artists on the stage was clearly to be perceived. Mr. Vanni-Marcoux repeated the stirring reading which he had given to Boris in previous seasons and a new Dmitry was disclosed in Mr. Althouse, who did well with the part. Nothing but praise, too, must be given to Coe Glade, who was alluring to eye and ear as Marina, and to the interpreters of smaller rôles—Sonia Sharnova, admirable in the music of the Nurse, Helen Freund and Leola Turner, respectively, in the parts of the two children of the Tsar, and Salvatore Baccaloni and Lodovico Oliviero as the two vagabond monks.

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Phidelah Rice, in the course of a national tour, is to give "Hamlet" and two acts of "David Garrick" as one of his programs. This will be his offering for his New York appearance at Town Hall.

## Ethel Barrymore as Lady Teazle

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

LEE SHUBERT presents Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal," by Sheridan, at the Ethel Barrymore Theater beginning Nov. 10, 1931. Settings by Watson Barratt, costumes by Ernest Schraps. The cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lady Sneerwell | Beatrice Terry |
| Snake | Ernest Rowan |
| Lady Sneerwell's Servant | Albert Froom |
| Joseph Surface | McKay Morris |
| Maria | Anne Seymour |
| Mrs Candour | Anita Rothe |
| Crabtree | William Kershaw |
| Sir Benjamin Backbite | Arthur Treacher |
| Lady Teazle | Ethel Barrymore |
| Sir Peter Teazle | Charles H. Croker-King |
| Lady Teazle's Servant | Erna Rowan |
| Rowley | Ralph Roberts |
| Sir Oliver Surface | Harry Plimmer |
| Moses | A. G. Andrews |
| Trip | Marcel Dill |
| Charles Surface | Walter Gilbert |
| Careless | Charles Romano |
| Sir Harry Bumper | John Drew Colt |
| Joseph's Servant | William Tannen |

Whether this is a playgoer's first production of "The School for Scandal" or his fifth, we are confident that he will find it satisfactory as a whole, and memorable in Miss Barrymore's performance of Lady Teazle She has the stage presence to carry off the billowy pictorial costumes of the late eighteenth century, and the precision of touch needed to strike the note of old comedy. In acting, this corresponds to an ability in music to play Mozart. There can be no slurring of the text, no heaviness in conveying the wit, no sentimentalizing of the sophisticated situations—if the right effect is to be attained

As Lady Teazle, Miss Barrymore seems always right. There is a light bright, almost fluty delivery of the disdainful banter of her early scenes She makes it clear that Lady Teazle married Sir Peter as much to improve her social position as anything else. So faithful is she to the shallows of the character in the early scenes that she can make convincing the self-disgust, the contrition and deepened feeling that has come to be the established mood for Lady Teazles following the fall of the screen in that classic fourth act. Then, too, Miss Barrymore's tones take on a warmer, cello timbre and the texture of her whole personality seems to alter with the wife's decision to put aside her little meannesses and gentle cruelties.

With what relish this Lady Teazle played the early scenes, tasting the malice of scandal-mongering and savoring it as she would a delicacy. With what vividness she visualizes the implications of her lines. One sees with her, in imagination, that plump matron of her description who "puffs around the ring on a fat pony." She fences with words as she would with rapiers. Her responses have that spontaneity that makes laughter ring so true on the stage that it echoes in the auditorium. As Sir Peter says of her, in C. H. Croker-King's genial characterization: "What a remarkably elegant turn of the head!" Miss Barrymore's whole performance was suffused with that charm that is all her own and that won her audiences instantly in the days when she rushed so eagerly on the scene as Mme. Trentini in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines."

Beatrice Terry gave bite and chagrin to the rôle of Lady Sneerwell. McKay Morris was a Joseph deep-hued in hypocrisy, and Harry Plimmer was a most genial and fond Sir Oliver. A. G. Andrews made much of the wry rascality of Moses. Walter Gilbert lent bounce and heartiness to Charles, and Ernest Rowan was a sufficiently baleful snake The comedy is handsomely staged and proceeds without regard to today's custom of speeding things up in and out of season. Taking its own pace, the old comedy quietly, surely seizes attention and holds it to the end.

E. C. S.

## New Works at the Paris Opéra

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE Opéra has just given us two new works: "La Vision de Mona" and the "Duchesse de Padou." One is by M. Louis Dumas and the other by M. Maurice Le Boucher. These two composers are both holders of the Prix de Rome, and it is for this reason—and for this reason alone—as a communication of the Opéra makes us understand without ado, that they have played upon the stage of our national Academy.

One knows, indeed, that the rules of the Prix de Rome oblige the director of our first lyric theater to play a work by the prize-winner, whatever its value. One cannot protest too much against this anachronistic convention. It seriously compromises the material and æsthetic interests of French art. The fact of having won a Prix de Rome is in no way an indication of genius; this scholastic reward proves simply that a student of music thoroughly knows his grammar and syntax and that he is capable of writing a cantata in a prudent and timorous style that does not shock the members of the institute. To conclude from that that these good pupils are able to write a lyric work is to leap an abyss.

**An Unfortunate Impression**

This year, for example, the two prescribed works are of distressing mediocrity. They are obviously destined to failure. Indeed, such collapses discredit a house as they tire the public and give an unfortunate impression, which tells on the rest of the repertory. The members of the audience who have strayed into the Opéra during one of these performances will not come back to the Palais Garnier for a long time. The memory of the boredom they experienced will prevent them from going to applaud a work of value. Moreover, provincial and foreign visitors who do not know the rule of the game will also experience a disagreeable surprise if they stumble upon a performance of this kind. And they will all be inclined to bring a very severe and undeserved judgment to bear upon our lyric theaters.

In these circumstances all serious musicians hope for the abolition of this troublesome clause, which does considerable wrong to our theater and to our serious composers. One must find less important encouragement for the Prix de Rome winners, and especially not link the fate of modern lyric art to their scholastic attempts.

**A Banal Legend**

The two works performed this year are both destined to a prompt disappearance. The "Vision de Mona" of M. Louis Dumas is a banal little Breton legend, treated in a platitudinous style. In "La Duchesse de Padou," on the other hand, the composer applies with extraordinary rigor the lyrical theories of Wagner. With an exceedingly cramped style, and a very full orchestra, he sustains a continuous melody by the process that we have seen applied in "Tristan and Isolde." Unfortunately there lacks the emotional power and the inventive genius of the master of Bayreuth. This effort, moreover, is applied to a melodramatic libretto, which seems to have been written by a pupil of Victorien Sardou. One finds in it all the commonplaces in use, from the court of a tyrant of the Italian Renaissance to the son who must avenge his father, but who falls in love with the wife of his opponent. These conspiracies, these traps, these solemn discourses over the avenging dagger, all this bric-à-brac of a superannuated romanticism no longer succeeds in evoking a deep emotion. It is a pity to see a genuine talent for writing, and particularly a serious knowledge of orchestration, wasted upon such poverties.

One may also regret all the useless labor expended by the best elements of the Opéra company on two works doomed to failure. The cast of these two pieces was indeed very remarkable. One admired quite especially the mastery with which a singer like M. Pernet drew two different characters, that of an old sailor in the "Vision de Mona" and that of the Duke of Padua who, from the plastic and dramatic point of view, constituted a real painter's portrait. M. José de Trévi, M. Singher, M. Rambaud, M. Huberti, and Mlles. Maryse Ferrer and Laperette put at the service of the two composers a talent and devotion worthy of a better cause.

## Boston Symphony

Two novelties decorated the fifth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season, played Nov. 13 in Symphony Hall, Boston: Five "Picture-Studies" by Rachmaninoff, arranged for orchestra by Respighi, and the "Scène Carnavalesque" from Pick-Mangiagalli's ballet, "Casanova in Venice." They were not the most important items on the list.

The more interesting of the two was the Rachmaninoff-Respighi collaboration, which consists of orchestrations of five of the pianist's "Tableaux-Etudes" from op. 33 and op. 39. None of the originals has a descriptive title, and it does not appear which of the composers labeled them, in their present form, "The Sea and the Gulls," "The Fair," "Funeral March," "Red Riding Hood and the Wolf" and "March." At all events, music and titles march well together, except that some of those Roman statues of Respighi's come to strident life in the cortège instead of in the final March. The instrumentation of course is brilliant. This was the first performance.

The Pick-Mangiagalli piece was marked "First time in the United States." To which one is tempted to reply, "What of it?" It is difficult to think why it should have been made part of a symphony program, unless Dr. Koussevitzky has decided to compete with Mr. Toscanini in producing fourth-rate Italian novelties.

Florent Schmitt's Suite, "The Tragedy of Salomé," unheard in Boston for a dozen years, was worth revival, in spite of its cinematic argument. It is true that the noisier passages fall less effectively upon the ear with the passage of the years, but there is unfaded beauty in the gentle measures that describe the stage setting, and in the music of the "Enchantments on the Sea." The performance was limpid and compelling.

Adolf Busch, playing for the first time in the United States, was soloist in the Brahms Violin Concerto. This artist, whose high European reputation had preceded him, was received with acclaim. He displayed a finished technique, sound musicianship and an intellectual grasp of the concerto which was reinforced by a fiery execution. His tone is sweet rather than broad, and a tendency to rush his tempi in allegro passages rather obscured line and structure at times. One's final impression was that the violinist had revealed virtuosity rather than a profound penetration into the meditative heart of this great score.

L. A. S.

## Brisbane Music Notes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRISBANE, Queensland—In the Albert Hall, on Sept. 11, Messrs. Archie Day and Jack Ellis and the Misses Beatrice Pugh and Blanche Campbell gave a concert of duets. The two men, excellent solo pianists, played well together, especially in the "Fantasie," op. 5 of Rachmaninoff. Other works given were "Sirens" and "Fêtes" (Debussy) and the Arensky Suite, Op. 33. The voices of the Misses Pugh and Campbell—soprano and contralto—blend particularly well. They sang a group of two-part songs by Max Strange, all charming separately, but collectively too similar in character. An old English group containing "Two Daughters" (Purcell) and "Gently sighs the evening breeze" (Glover) were included.

Following the policy of presenting the sonatas of Beethoven, three more were given at the ninth recital under the auspices of the Brisbane Austral Choir in the Teachers' Conference Hall, on Sept. 12. The thirteenth, fourteenth ("Moonlight") and fifteenth Sonatas were played respectively by Betty Brennan, Gladys Frost and Beatrice McCullough.

## Neo-Classicism in Italy

By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

NEO-CLASSICISM in music, so far as it is concerned with a definite movement, is arousing a great deal of interest. The movement has many followers and is attracting the attention of both musicians and writers of music. As we shall see, the matter is less serious than it seems, but, in Italy, it has assumed an aspect of some importance.

There used to be a caricature of the Italian musician for which Italian criticism was largely responsible. He was represented in the act of singing, his hand on his heart, chest thrown out, languid eyes raised to the skies and with his legs poised at a wide angle, in the best style of an oil painting. Sentiment, heart, emotion were the words with which Italian music was classified, registered and packed off to its destination and woe betide the man who refused to traffic with these words. He was destined to remain in artistic loneliness.

One must admit, however, that these three words received very arbitrary interpretations; for instance, what does "sentiment" in music mean? An answer was soon found by those who indulged in classification and to whom the word signified only a series of notes, forming a melody without beginning, substance or end, a kind of musical snake extending to any length according to the breath control of the composer and the singer. "Heart" stood for a capacity to excite lachrymose feelings. "Strong emotion" was to be expressed by forcing the voice up into acutely high registers.

**A Revision of Values**

All this, from my point of view, is mere jargon; for these "classifiers" were not concerned with any æsthetic basis for the tendencies and character of the Italian, nor was any æsthetic basis possible in terminology so false that it allowed all kinds of contraband goods to enter under its very nose.

This burlesque of the Italian musician has been strenuously combated by the young composers (young in spite of their 50 years) with written articles and compositions. It is to them we owe a timely revision of values, and, thanks to this revision, there are now very few who insist on the greatness of a Boito or a Ponchielli—an insistence which is an insult to such great composers (if we limit ourselves to the nineteenth century) as Bellini, Donizzetti, Rossini and Verdi.

It may seem a paradox, but the fact remains that if these young musicians had not been gifted with direct vision—a sense of balance—this specification of values would have never been drawn up. They recognized the equilibrium, sobriety and balance which are found in the music of the great composers; they saw how close was the connection between subject matter and form, how solid that construction which must be the basis of the activities of every sincere composer.

But they needed a word which would sum up their conception of form and balance as a guide to their own work, and the word was "neo-classicism." This was a signal for a cataract of heated disputes. The æsthetes of the profession could find no relation between so weighty a word and an art which, to them, did not seem to be rigidly classical, and so arose the discussion. As it appears to be mainly a question of the use of words, it will not arouse widespread interest.

It is as well to recognize that many discussions, like the present one on neo-classicism, are characteristic of our epoch. Musicians of today are, at least in Italy, in close contact with everyday life. They join musical organizations and have to conciliate the exigencies of their own work with those of the organization. They encourage their audiences by presenting them with copious notes on their compositions, their character, tendency and style. This method of procedure tends to build up the romantic conception many people have, even today, of a composer as one outside the world, who can gain right of entry only through his work. The situation naturally gives rise to a great many differences of opinion and one might say that three-fourths of the reasons for the friction between composer and critic lie precisely in this invasion by the composer into the critic's domain, proclaiming the motives and character of his own work.

Needless to say, all this is of only relative importance, but I have drawn attention to the matter as it has aroused a great deal of discussion and clash of opinion which would be unjustifiable on a purely æsthetic basis. If judgment were dependent on musical elements alone it could not tolerate certain definitions and classifications which sprang out of a controversy between a composer and what he said about his own work, and a critic with his remarks on what the composer said, etc., etc. From all of which it is evident that in the long run very little was said about music.

**Clearing the Ground**

Concerning the musical side it is as well to clear the ground of ambiguities. Some think that the chief characteristic of this new movement, which without going into the meaning of the word we will call "neo-classicism," lies in the use of forms which mostly had their origin in the classical period of musical history. Uninformed composers believe that it is sufficient to write a quartet, a symphony, or better still a saraband, gigue or corrente in order to belong to the movement which they like to call "neo-classicism." This is a mistake for these forms were made use of during the romantic period with the romantic attitude and trappings showing clearly that the same forms can have fundamentally different contents. The ignorant critic is liable to make the same mistake, which leads, often enough, to grave confusion and worse errors.

I should like to point out, however, that the principal characteristic of these movements—I allude particularly to those which refer to Italian music—is the manner in which these forms of the classical period are employed today. While romantic music gave to these forms aspects which often threatened to cross the boundaries of the domains of other arts—for instance the symphonic poems of Strauss, though constructed on solid forms, tend to cover a vaster range, having recourse to literature, philosophy and painting—the young Italian musicians, notably a few of them, have been able to endow these ancient forms again with a valuable sense of unity, solidity and logic. It has been very truly remarked that this has come to pass as a reaction to the nineteenth century. But I should like to point out two things: First, that the reaction was spontaneous, supplying the theories after having given us the works; second, it was a means whereby the younger generation of musicians was able to perfect its work, so giving to the whole phenomenon a good deal of importance and a sound basis.

The neo-classicists can be of critical value in so far as they have arrived at a just estimate of the works left us by the nineteenth century; of historical value in that they have led Italian instrumental music back to the great Italian tradition of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and of æsthetic worth to the extent that their own productions have an intrinsic value beyond and above all minor considerations.

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# ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

## Picturesque Spanish Style

### *Designed to Outdoor Living*

By MARC N. GOODNOW
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Los Angeles, Calif.

THE growth in popularity of the Spanish house in America within recent years has given the home builder cause for serious study of many elements of domestic architecture which differ largely from those embodied in Colonial, English or modified types. Though the style is highly individual, it is simple in design, depending almost as much upon simplicity for its individuality as upon any other factor in design or planning. In fact, ignorance or neglect of the element of simplicity has frequently marred the beauty of so-called Spanish or California houses.

In the proper design of the Spanish house one finds a closer relationship between the plan and the out-of-doors than in any other type of domestic architecture. For in its native haunts, such a house embodies a noticeable openness of room arrangement which takes full advantage of the garden; in fact, even brings the garden within the house by means of a patio or inclosed area, and at the same time adds a feeling of spaciousness within the house.

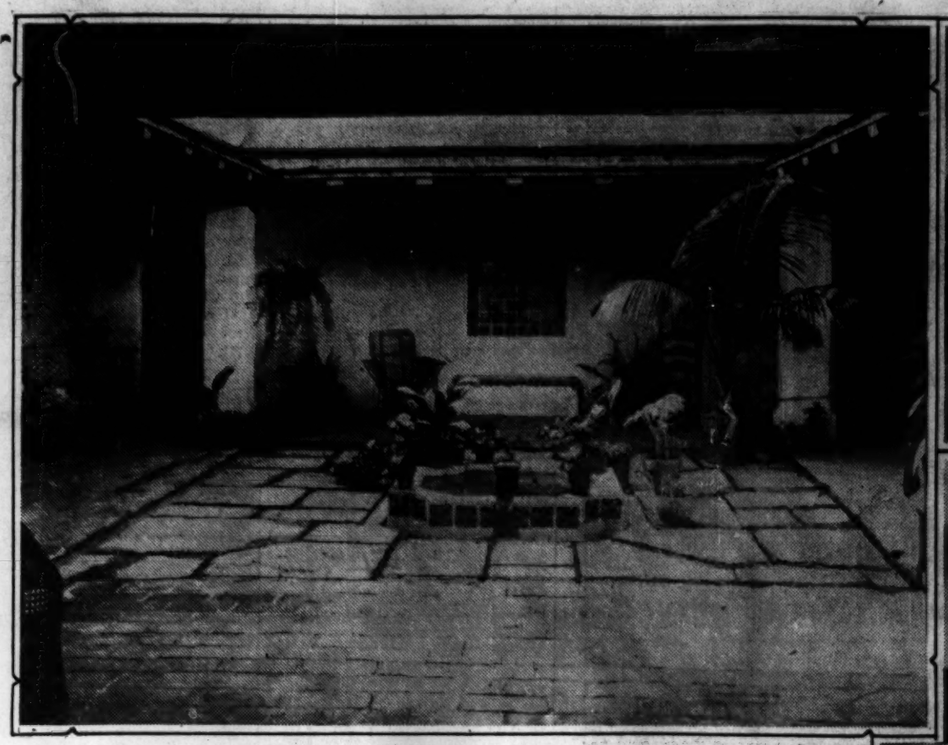
**The U and L Types**

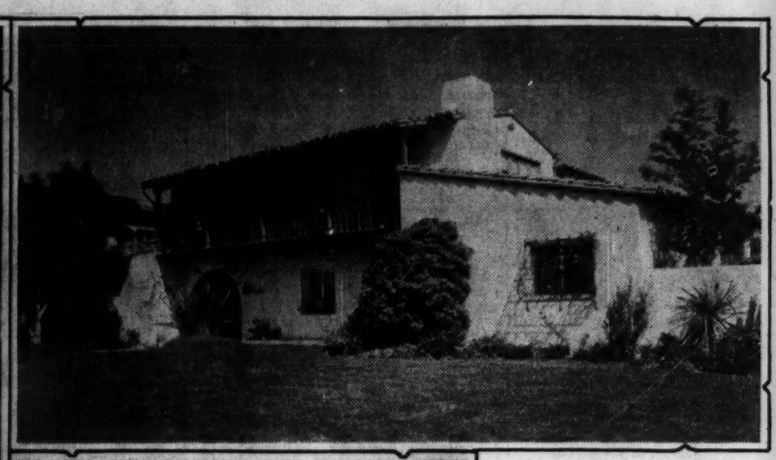
Perhaps most Spanish houses follow the "U" type of layout, with the sleeping rooms well separated from the service portion, and the living room connecting the two wings, the patio lying immediately back of it and also being inclosed. Or the plan may be "L" shaped, with the living room projecting along the base of the letter and a wall along the side inclosing the patio. In either case the windows of most of the rooms will overlook the patio with its flowers and shrubbery, its Spanish or Mexican tile panels and perhaps its tinkling fountain. Corridors or recesses fronting on the open garden space furnish further protection from chill winds and are even glass-inclosed in winter.

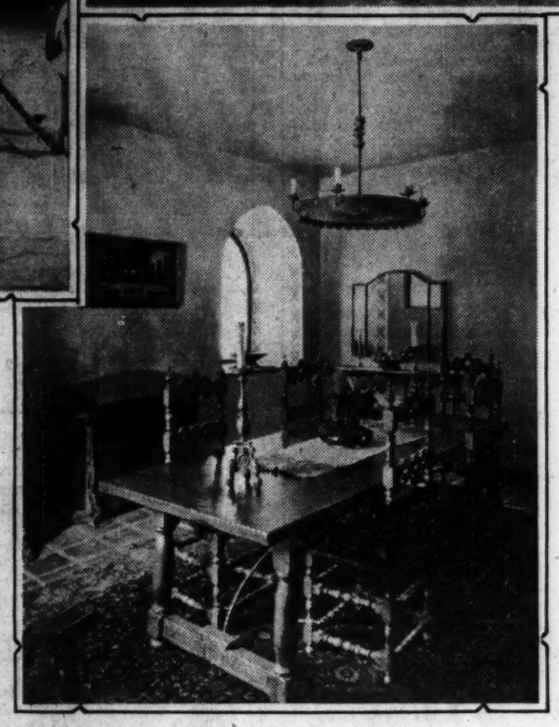
A prominent characteristic of the modern Spanish house is its feeling of spaciousness, which is not a simple thing to achieve on a narrow site. The house must of necessity have more length than breadth, and the need for hallways will tend to cramp the quarters into a very small compass. But it is remarkable how much of the air of breadth and depth may be secured in such planning. This is created not only in the layout or plan, but through the use of archways between rooms instead of doors, in the open beam work in the living or dining room, the deep reveals at windows and doors and the substitution of bull-nosing for wood trim on door and window openings. The same feeling also is contributed to by the rectangular or octagonal floor tile with wide mortar joints, now so commonly used in hallways, living rooms and dining rooms.

Within this style of house, wall decoration combines with fixtures, tiles, wrought iron and certain characteristic furnishings to create an appropriate atmosphere. Interior plaster textures enable the builder to produce very striking effects. The decorative possibilities of plastered walls, both inside and out, are unlimited. There may be a full sweep of scale, tone and pattern in texture which in itself is highly expressive.

Moreover, in the hands of a true artist the mechanical appearance of the textured plaster wall has disappeared and in its place has come a surface with real feeling, reflecting a certain individuality which has been achieved by the artisan himself.







Upper Row, Left—The Traditional Spanish Air Is Preserved in This Patio of the James K. Tweedy Home, Downey, Calif., by Roland E. Coate, Architect. Square Stucco Pillars; Grilled Window Openings; Decorative Wall Panel in Tiles; Colored Tile Well; Flag-Paved Court and Colored Flower Pots—These Strike a Typical Note Both Atmospheric and Charming. Right—A Clever Combination of Characteristic Elements Is Found in This Spanish House of Frank Matthiessen, Beverly Hills, Calif., Designed by Marshall P. Wilkinson. The Balcony Is Derived From Spanish-Colonial Days in California, While the Entrance Door, the Sloping Roof at the Right and the Wrought Iron Grille Over the Window Reflect Old Spain Itself (Mott Photo). Lower—The Atmosphere of Seventeenth-Century Spain Is Found in This Dining Room of the N. Desmond Home, Hollywood, Calif., With Its Rush-Seated Chairs With Spindle Rungs and Carved Back Supports, Its Massive Table With Iron Brace and Its Tiled Window Embrasure. Carleton M. Winslow Was the Architect. (Mott Photo).

As he grows in skillful handling of plaster, the American workman is learning to put rhythm into wall surfaces through the swing of the trowel and the resulting lines and shadows. When completed, every inch attracts the eye with its new combination of texture, form and color, all of which are highly pictorial elements in the walls of the Spanish house.

**What Tiles Can Do**

Tiles for flooring and wall decoration produce an appropriate background and at the same time are essential to the right feeling in the house of this style. Whereas formerly "padre" tiles of common red clay, oven-baked, were limited in their use to terraces, thresholds, vestibules, entrance halls, sunrooms, fireplace hearths and perhaps treads for outdoor steps or stairways, they have now quite generally entered into living, dining and breakfast rooms of comparatively small houses.

The dark rich luster of floor tiles, with wide mortar joints of lighter color, produce a thoroughly charming effect. Waxing and polishing deepen their luster and glow and harmonize their tones more and more with various floor coverings. Where the more colorful decorative tile is used in conjunction with them there is a perfect blend both in tone and feeling.

Decorative tiles, of course, offer no end of striking effects in bathrooms, sunrooms, patios, wall recesses, window reveals, door trim and facing, stair risers, baseboards and even as covering for kitchen gas stoves. The vivid colors of the Mexican tile or the more subdued and more intricate patterned Spanish or Moorish tiles provide conspicuous treatments that are in keeping with Spanish atmosphere and that reduce or even eliminate the necessity for any other form of decoration.

Wrought iron for stair and balcony rails, for window grilles or "rejas," for gates instead of doors between rooms, and for electrical lighting fixtures, entrance door lanterns, door knockers and hardware, also has major importance in creating a typically Spanish atmosphere. Even a large amount of furniture for the Spanish house is now being manufactured of wrought iron.

In the choice of exterior materials for the Spanish or Californian house there is a much wider latitude than is commonly supposed. The roofs, for example, are far from being burned clay tile in every instance. Wood plays a considerable part in such a house, particularly if it is of the Spanish-Colonial type, with a balcony overlooking the front garden and a square-shaped plan similar to the Colonial manor house.

The roofs of these houses, together with balcony spindles and rails, are more often than not of wood. Rather heavy shingles with thick butts or heavy split shakes are frequently used for roofs that form an interesting contrast with white or cream-colored stucco walls and chimney facings.

In fenestration, there are, of course, deep reveals, requiring a thick wall. But the effect of a thick wall is fairly well obtained even in ordinary construction by bringing the plaster around the corners of the opening in bull-nose fashion, eliminating exterior wood trim altogether. The effect of depth is then accentuated by the use of window grilles or "rejas" of wrought iron that extend out from the wall surface.

Vestibule entrances usually allow an opportunity to strike this characteristic keynote of the Spanish house, namely, thick walls. Here it is possible to splay the sides of the opening and to mold the head in plaster to increase the feeling of depth. The plaster itself is depended upon to carry the idea.

**The Decorative Door**

But the entrance door of such a house is usually one of its principal decorative features. Highly colored tiles may and do face the door opening and are even brought within the embrasure itself. An effective treatment is found in the practice of molding a plaster beading about the entrance to enframe a single row or border of Spanish tiles extending from the threshold around the head.

The tendency to "jazz" the exterior wall surfaces of the Spanish house is abating in this country. The Spaniard, in fact, was accustomed to give his house a fresh coat of whitewash each year, as a result of which there was little texture and color in his exterior walls as time passed. It is now being recognized that where restraint is used in both color and troweling the resulting surfaces wear for a longer time in the estimation of the owner.

It should be remembered that much of the picturesqueness of the Spanish house is arrived at by way of contrast. If the attempt to harmonize or to accentuate details is carried too far this element of contrast may be altogether lost.

The sparkle that comes from a rich, red tile roof edging down over a pure white wall surface, with here and there just a single high spot of colored tile or a graceful twist of hand-forged iron, can easily be dissipated by pigmenting the wall with colors that dull the sharpness of the necessary contrast between features and materials. The same thing can, and does, happen when walls, windows, doors or balconies are overwhelmed with highly colored tiles or wrought iron.

The happy medium may be reached by keeping in mind the fact that the Spaniard insisted upon a plainly surfaced exterior with only occasional bits of ornament, usually about the front entrance; a frank and honest expression of materials and their use within the house—but a richly embellished patio in which the life of the family centered and which was effectively screened from public gaze and interference. Here, in effect, was the outdoor living room for the major part of the year, and the visual delights which it offered were in no way revealed by the exterior of the house built around it.

It is this quality that has a growing appeal for American homeowners—the opportunity to live out of doors in their homes. By reason of its planning, the Spanish house offers a happy solution of bringing the garden or the out-of-doors practically within the house, thereby adding greatly to its livability and serviceability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## MY HOBBY

Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Gardeners:

Tulips and daffodils, a spring garden, has been our hobby, for our family spends most of the summers away. We find that after the bulbs have been in the ground three years, the flowers are not so large or attractive, so they are dug and the bublets which have formed are planted in a vegetable plot. The tulips will produce several small bulbs and the daffodils many more.

To keep the borders attractive, new bulbs are bought for fall planting. The same care is taken in planting the small and large ones, using a layer of sand for drainage, seting the bulbs, partly filling with black loam, a sparse sprinkling of bonemeal and a final covering of soil.

The next spring many of the small bulbs carry good-sized flowers, others are smaller, and the tiny ones send up single shoots. The second and third years, the flowers increase in size and quantity, and later many of them are equal to the imported varieties.

Here crocus, muscari (grape hyacinths), galanthus, fritillaria, hyacinths, jonquils, narcissi and tulips, in bright array, provide a cutting garden without disturbing the color combinations in the borders. In moving the bulbs, it is difficult to keep colors and kinds separate, but this is unimportant, as the flowers are cut as soon as they bloom to provide bouquets for friends, school office and home.

It is wise, we find, to order bulbs during their blooming season, for named varieties may then be identified in private and public gardens and lists made up from catalogues which dealers send out at that time. A substantial saving may be made if larger quantities of one kind are ordered, and when planted in differing color combinations, present a varied and pleasing effect. Importers usually allow other generous discounts on early orders.

When the spring flowers are gone, annuals such as larkspur, zinnias, cosmos, ageratum and marigolds are transplanted to this plot, making it do double duty by furnishing another cutting garden for late summer and autumn when the family returns home.

(Mrs.) E. D. T.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Garden Friends:

One of the greatest joys in recent years in our perennial garden has been the smaller spring bulbs.

It took some planning, however, to achieve the present result, because in spite of our desire to protect them the little brown bulbs were often disturbed during their dormant season, in cultivating around other things, and lost.

Finally we edge the walks with strips of wood, bricks or stones and just inside this edging planted such bulbs as Spanish iris, narcissus, hyacinths, daffodils, tritonas and freesias in single or double rows. They are now remembered and not disturbed until they need resetting, usually every three or four years.

The freesias, planted back of stones on a little terrace, have multiplied and formed a bank yielding 20 or more large bunches each season and have proved a particular delight.

(Miss) E. B. L.

Yakima, Wash.

Dear Garden Friends:

To seek out little-known plants in our western mountains and grow them in my rockery I find a most engaging hobby. I make excursions into the mountain fastnesses and experience a thrill when coming upon some beautiful alpine flower I have never seen before. Equally great is the pleasure when the new acquaintance sees fit to accept my rockery as its home. It is through such exploring trips in nature's own gardens that other plant lovers in various parts of the world have in decades gone by brought under cultivation the host of plants now available, so it gives me the feeling that I am helping in a small way to enrich the company of garden plants.

To make these treasures of the high mountains thrive in a low altitude location is not easy, and one must study their traits, if one would succeed. Experience over a series of years has taught me that if attention is given to a few essentials most alpines may be grown successfully, and I probably did not understand the needs of the few which did not live.

I take care in bringing the plants home that the roots do not become dry and that the foliage does not wilt. This is done by packing the roots in moist soil or moss and wrapping the whole plant tightly with paper or burlap.

As alpines suitable for rockeries generally grow where drainage is perfect, I make sure that excess water can seep away. With that in mind I put sand mixed with rubble or washed cinders underneath the soil in which the roots are to run. They seem to want a porous soil, so I mix good loam with sand, rubble and leaf mold, and this I put into the spaces between the rocks where the plants are to grow.

By endeavoring to give them sympathetic care I have been able to remove alpines to my garden successfully, even in midsummer. I give daily attention to watering, and I shade them from the hot sun for a week or more until the roots have begun to function in their new environment.

Not only in the high mountains have I found desirable plants for my rockery but also on the dry ridges of central Washington. Here a friend and I discovered a plant which is intensely interesting on account of its sensitiveness to light and temperatures, so I find myself noting its behavior day by day. In average summer weather the flowers open late in the afternoon and close early in the morning, but on cool, cloudy days in the fall they stay open all day. This is just one instance of interesting facts regarding plants that one may learn.

(Mr.) E. N.

Dayton, Ohio

Dear Friends:

My hobby is raising violets under glass. Violets have always had for me an especial lure, the lovely woodsy ones that one hunts for among the oak leaves, the long-stemmed ones that grow with their feet in the wet, rich swamp land, the little demure white ones and the bold ones that grow in the sand.

The happy realization of my desire to raise violets came last winter. One cold, blustery day early in March, I picked a bunch of violets from my little hot bed. We were having a little birthday supper and my violets were such a source of admiration, and brought such a lovely promise of coming spring to our table. Their delightful fragrance filled the house.

An aristocratic hothouse such as one sees advertised in the garden magazines being too expensive for the present, I bought a common window sash, an odd window that was purchased from the lumber company very reasonably, about 36 inches square. My hot bed is located on the south side of the house where it catches the sun's rays on winter days and has the protection of the house from the cold wind. A frame was made like the ordinary cold frame for the raising of lettuce and radishes, good, rich soil prepared and the English violet plants, about 20, the gift of another violet lover, were planted in this prepared frame late in the summer.

The glass should be placed over them as soon as the nights become frosty. They should be watered well about once in two weeks and the glass removed about once a week for a few minutes for a change of air.

I picked in all about five good-sized bunches from this small bed. The plants have grown and spread so that now I can thin them out and enlarge my present bed or share this pleasure with another that he or she may have the thrill I have experienced. In giving to others when thinning time comes, what an endless chain of violets there may be! It is with the hope that some other violet lover may be inspired to try raising violets under glass that I send this.

(Mrs.) M. H. F.


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## Unusual Bulbs To Plant Now

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

EXPERIMENTING is one of the never-ending joys of gardening, and probably not a season goes by that at least one new plant is not tried out in every garden, no matter what its size. But how many experiment in the spring bulb garden? Tulip, hyacinth, narcissus, crocus, snowdrop and scilla we all plant in quantities as a matter of course; but there are so many other beautiful spring-flowering bulbs of which the average gardener knows little or nothing.

For instance, how about Eranthis hyemalis or winter aconite? It produces its bright yellow flowers at the same early date as the snowdrop, and like the latter may often be found under the snow. It is not a particularly impressive plant, perhaps, but most attractive in form—a whorl of bright green foliage holding, as in a cup, the single buttercuplike flower. For the rockery or in clumps among evergreens it makes an effective spot of color at a time when color in the garden is scarce; while for naturalizing it is excellent. It will go on blooming and increasing for years without attention. Two points in regard to planting must be borne in mind, however—to plant fairly shallow (about three inches) and to get the bulbs in early, as they quickly lose their vitality if kept out of the ground.

Another charming plant which is not as popular in spring gardens as it deserves to be, is Erythronium, commonly known as dog-tooth violet or trout lily. Since it is of a bulbous nature, it may be properly classed with the bulbs. There are several varieties, but perhaps the Americanum is best known, with its yellowish drooping flowers and interesting spotted leaves. The variety known as Grandiflorum produces larger flowers of a bright buttercup yellow. It is wise to purchase Erythronium from a nurseryman who specializes in native plants. The bulbs should be planted four or five inches deep and never allowed to dry out, even while ripening their foliage. Partial shade is desirable, and in the woodland, among evergreens or in rock gardens it is delightful.

**Blues, Lavenders and Purples**

Then there is the wood hyacinth or spanish bluebell (scilla campanulata). Most of us are familiar with scilla sibirica, but try some of the campanulata, too, this year. It may be had in white, two shades of blue and a lilac pink. Give partial shade if possible and some covering during the winter. Then, if grown in good soil, you will be rewarded by magnificent spikes of flowers—over a foot tall—which are excellent for cutting.

The Chionodoxa might well be called the blue snowdrop, for its blossoms, too, are small and extremely early. Its culture is very simple, and it comes in white as well as blue; though the former, to my way of thinking, is not as attractive. There are, two blue varieties: Lucilliae, sky-blue with white center, and Sardensis, an intense, bright blue. It is excellent for the rock garden. Why not tuck in a few this fall?

The Camassia esculenta, a relative of the scilla, deserves more attention than it seems to be receiving from gardeners. The flower spikes are purplish and grow about two feet tall, in form not unlike the hyacinth. It is hardy and of the easiest culture. Plant three to four inches deep and do not disturb, as the bulbs never become crowded.

An oddly striking and interesting plant—somewhat like a lily—is the Fritillaria. There are two distinct species: F. imperialis—perhaps better known as Crown Imperial and known to have been a favorite, by the way, in gardens of Colonial America; and F. meleagris, a smaller species. The former is much more imposing with its brilliant orange or red blossoms borne in umbels on long stems in the early spring. F. meleagris is most interesting, however, and in all ways a desirable addition to the spring garden. The flowers are of peculiar brown and purplish shades speckled with lighter tints. Because of their odd coloring they have earned the sobriquet of guinea-hen flower. There are also creamy white varieties with dark spots. The single flowers are borne on stems from 10 to 12 inches tall, and the foliage is scanty. This variety, unlike its showy sister, prefers a moist situation. Plant shallow—not over three inches—and mulch after the ground freezes, with litter or leaves.

There is no reason why both the rockery and the perennial border should not be delightfully colorful places in the early spring, at the same time presenting an interesting variety, exclusive of the old standbys—and I would be the last to decry their charms. But if you plant some of the more uncommon bulbs this month you will discover new joys when spring comes slowly up your way.

ETHEL M. EATON

## Evergreens For Structure

### *Like the Beams of a House*

By EGBERT HANS, A. L. A.
Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc.
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WE SELDOM think of gardens in terms of "structural design." Somehow the term "structural design" seems to apply only to skyscrapers or steel bridges and to be somewhat incompatible with the beauty of swaying delphiniums or the modesty of the little violet. Yet there is most decidedly what might be called a structural element in garden design—both vertical and horizontal—dealing primarily with the basic framework of garden form and outline. The many types of evergreens are the most suitable trees and plants to supply this structural element, and are therefore well worth studying from this particular standpoint.

Evergreens might be called the "backbone" of the garden. They provide the "volume" of the composition as well as the "frame construction" of the garden pictures we wish to make. They are, moreover, almost indispensable to establish the three-dimensional effects, without which no depth or perspective can be secured.

**Supplementary Planting**

There should be a list of plants suitable in forming the structural foundation of the garden design. And another list which would include those the beauty of which is dependent upon or enhanced by their use with other plants or background. For instance, most of the deciduous azaleas might well be in this second list. While their individual beauty is uncontested, the brilliancy of their bloom color is enhanced a thousandfold by a background of evergreen foliage.

The brilliant and profuse bloom of the flowering crabs—especially some of the new varieties—of the flowering Japanese cherries, of the dogwoods and redbuds, is enhanced considerably by a background of evergreens, the latter to be so chosen and planted as to bring out by contrast not only the wealth of bloom color but the picturesque structural qualities of these trees.

Consider the beauty of a single lilly against a background of hemlocks and the value of this conjunctive or supplementary planting is self-evident. Moreover, one needs only to study a well-combined planting of evergreens and deciduous plants in the late fall, winter and early spring and he is bound to notice the effectiveness of good structural design.

**Vertical, Oblique, Horizontal**

Thus we come to look upon the evergreens with an eye to form and outline in individual plants and in masses. We must learn to distinguish the varieties whose branches are of the vertical, horizontal, or oblique type, in order that in the supplementary planting of deciduous trees and shrubs we may select the contrasting types with an eye to structural design.

There is the matter of shades—not to say colors. They help so effectively in our problems of perspective and values. From the solemn hemlock to the Colorado blue spruce, or the silver juniper, is indeed a gamut of shades—not to mention the "golden" evergreens which, however always seem to be more fitting in an arboretum than in a garden picture. There is only one way to avail oneself of the many advantages of this material—that is to study the evergreens closely. First, learn to distinguish betwen the conifers, or needle evergreens, and the broad-leafed or shrub evergreens.

Many of the conifer evergreens look somewhat alike to the untrained eye, and there is great joy in store for anyone who learns to recognize them by their many characteristics—some of which are quite obvious, while others call for a certain scrutiny. At a later date we propose to classify, study and describe the most outstanding evergreens, not so much from a horticultural standpoint but as to their place, relation and value in the garden picture.

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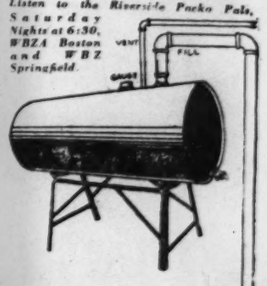



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# INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

## In the Palaces of Palma

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Paris

ABOUT 150 miles east of Spain lies Mallorca (or Majorca), the largest of a group of islands known as the Balleárics. Although it is little more than a dot on many maps it has an area of about 1400 square miles and a population of more than a quarter of a million, Palma being the chief city.

Mallorcans live in their traditions, which are those of a vanishing age, but their home furnishings, solid and ornate, might fit into any epoch. Many races have left their mark on this little isle in the Mediterranean, but none in a marked degree. Limited intercourse with the outside world has allowed the habits and forms to endure and is responsible for architecture and interior decorations. The square palaces rather suggest Italian Renaissance, the majority obscurely located in narrow streets. But it is the graceful old courts, spacious and hospitable, and the roomy staircases, that place Palma's homes of the nobility in a place apart.

There is one of these homes, the proportions and lines of which are in full view, thanks to the broad promenade and tiny houses about. The structure was erected when its street was but a country lane, leading from sea-landing to the hills. Were the building pink instead of cream it might seem to have been transported from the Grand Canal of Venica.

**"Palaces" Are Fine Private Homes**

We associate palaces with royalty, but almost none of these in Palma are those of rulers of Spain, the mother country. They are held by old families that have owned them centuries. While some have been denuded of furnishings, the antique merchant having profited, the majority are as their ancestors dwelt in them, with never a change as to arrangement. In order to carry on and not to dispose of belongings, a few palaces are open mornings, an admission fee charged. Some of the best are not to be seen at all by the public, but during my long sojourn in Mallorca, I have been privileged to be a guest in some of the latter.

None of these homes are less than a century old, yet appear of recent construction; the furniture looks looks anything but time-worn, probably because taken care of admirably. Blinds are drawn all day to exclude strong light which might injure damask or fade paint. Even at noon of a summer day it is twilight within. Soft brocaded curtains, portieres lined with still softer flannel, satin so draped as not to fall into folds, have been in use generations. These were originally crimson or gold, though the dyes, neutralized by light that discreetly filters in, grow more lovely as the years pile up.

**Simplicity, Dignity and Restraint**

A sense of quiet and spaciousness comes over me, entering one of these buildings, for one reason because of the uncrowded effect. There is nothing coquettish, nothing intimate in the palaces, yet they carry the air of very exclusive homes. The picture is complete in its near-bareness and each object is valued accordingly. A big tooled chair, black with age and shade; a grandfather's clock, tall and rigorously plain; a map on the wall, are all the things seen in an entrance hall. The map is a reproduction of ideas of a thousand years ago, figured out and drawn by an Arab who did not know of the existence of a Western Hemisphere or, for that matter, of the shape and dimensions of the Eastern.

There are few consoles with mirrors, but cabinets are in drawing-rooms or libraries, generally made of ebony and placed on high stools. The inlaid trimmings of such are small bits of tortoise shell, ivory or enameled wood, and there are those that, when the door is opened, display walls of mirrors, with columns and vistas, a charming effect.

On palace mantels are long vases of white carved marble, with handles gracefully flowing into the body, with flowers demurely clinging to the sides. Mallorcan chairs are known both for their elegance and their plainness, several varieties of both being seen in these homes. In drawing rooms are carved wood ones, stained or gilded, upholstered in red or yellow satin that might appear crude to a Western eye were the color not softened in the dull light. The brass-studded armchair, big and comfortable, is everywhere. The "Savanarola" type, carved and inlaid with mother-of-pearl or ivory, is so beloved that it stands alongside chairs of brocade or velvet. Lounges, low and long, of mahogany or walnut, quite plain and the upholstery of satin or rep, suggest informality. There are almost no cushions; they wear out, so are unpopular.

Custom in the manner of placing chairs, as well as etiquette in regard to their use, are strictly observed. Two rows face each other in the drawing room in front of the fireplace, at right angles with it. The chairs may not be moved, but the occupant may slide along them; should she have something confidential to say to guest or hostess "across the aisle," she moves to the edge. Walls sometimes have copies or originals of Goya, Ribera or El Greco, but in bedrooms, if walls are decorated, sacred subjects, generally in Florentine frames, hang there. An immense roll-columned wooden bed is hung with heavy curtains, a chair or two, and there are a chaise-longue in two parts and wee work tables. Women of the home keep busy with embroidery, and the pouch tables with sliding mirrors and vanity bag are relics of another age.

There are few rugs to hide the marble floor of formal rooms, but in bedrooms a thick carpet is put down at the side of the bed at night, taken up in the morning, and rolled into a corner. Silver and brass braserios emit heat from coal dust mixed with the residue of ground olive seed as fuel. The manner in which the metal has been hammered, not by an instrumnt but from service, makes braserios more precious still. Century-old ones are so old they almost squat on the floor, but later ones are long-legged with very ornate feet.

Glass chandeliers of the misty sort, twined with frosty blossoms, recall splendors of European courts. These are not for electric bulbs, but for wax candles, the illumination still followed for some drawing rooms. Many buildings have light dimly creeping from ceiling lanterns of wrought metal. Other chandeliers are of wood, painted rich red and gilt. Carved or gilded mirrors pose high on walls, the mirrors decorated in anemones so sought by Venetian artists.

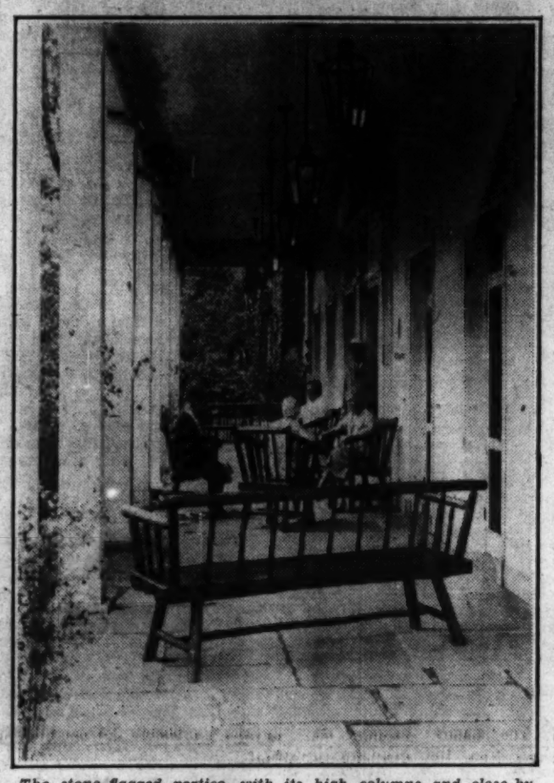
**I'm Admitted to a Garret**

Every interior is a curiosity shop, but for various reasons, some of the treasures are stored in the garret and a visit I had to one such was of absorbing interest. Visiting one of these homes I found many unusual objects in the way of chairs and cabinets. I examined them minutely, attended by a guard who told me he had been born in the palace and had been a groom there all his life. He got word to the owners that a visitor was especially interested in what was shown, bringing a message that "if the señora cared, the garret was open for her to visit."

Accordingly I climbed to the third floor and there against the wall saw many chests measuring from 1½ to 3 yards in length, deep enough to store an army's clothes in, it seemed. The best were in black teak, their front panels showing a Gothic motif in the center and a diamond-shaped design of slender wood at either side. One of brass had its corners touched with dark copper. Plaques of luster, of metal, were there, the best representing St. George and the Dragon, a favored design with Mallorcans. Here were low-built chairs of blue velvet, an embroidered piece in white running down each side, also china vases, dolphin-shaped in brilliant red; tables of oak with carved legs and lion heads, and tiny writing desks, the linings of which were torn and faded with age.

L. R.

*An apartment hotel may offer modern comforts of every sort and still retain much of the homelike air of a large residence. At the left is the dining room of the Homestead, in Evanston, Illinois, its walls sheathed with pine, the ceiling timbered, and a fireplace for logs of generous size. The lobby suggests the spacious hall of a fine colonial home, all semblances of service and control being concealed*



*The stone-flagged portico, with its high columns and close-by shrubbery suggests the comforts of fine old homes of the South*

## Domesticity in Large Manner

By MARGARETTE ROOT ZAHLER

A HOME, yet it is not a home. A habitation offering a quiet living room, a domestic touch in the knotty pine walls of the dining room, a central hallway reminiscent of some southern mansion, yet its roof shelters many families, for it is really an apartment hotel.

One usually thinks of a hotel as something quite distinct and different from a family dwelling. Generally such places have the air of commerce and transportation, punctuated with packages, baggage, telegrams, comings and goings, bustle and hustle. To retain the restful atmosphere of a colonial mansion, in the midst of these more or less commercial surroundings is an unusual feat. Yet this very thing has been accomplished in the "Homestead," an apartment hotel in Evanston, Ill.

The front veranda with its tall white columns recalling some Virginia residence; its row of hanging wrought-iron lanterns and its silhouettes on either side of the entrance, all give a hint of what may be expected within the big white door.

Inside, no formal lobby confronts the guest, for at once the huge braided floor-rug and the quaint historic wall paper send out a hospitable welcome. Little candle fittings in the crystal chandelier throw a glow to the historic scenes in the paper—Independence Hall, the "Spirit of '76," Paul Revere's ride, the Liberty Bell—all imprinted in dull tones, interrupted only by the ivory white doors and wood work.

**No Mechanism in Sight**

"But if it is a hotel, where are the elevators, the desk, the switchboard, the packages?" This might puzzle anyone. Wide, double, white doors on either side of the hallway in the rear are holding the secret. At first glance, since they are kept closed, these might suggest a parlor or library or music room in harmony with the spacious entrance. As a matter of fact, they really conceal much of the necessary business detail. Beyond these doors are the offices, stairway, telephones, and delivery room. Even the elevators are hidden behind simple white doors at the far end of the hall.

The lounge, two steps down to the left of the entrance hall, has all of the beauty and simplicity of a Georgian living room. Unencumbered by heavy davenports and formal lamps, the room gives the impression that only one large family dwells here and that many cozy evenings are spent before the fireplace with children playing about the floor.

**The Air of a Private Home**

Looking in from the large hallway, one at once notices the wood-burning fireplace, set in an ivory white wood paneling which covers one entire wall and continues in the high wainscoting around the other three sides of the room. A formal gray-green figured wall paper with white background, a copy of one used in the House of Seven Gables, reaches from the wainscot to ceiling and makes a lovely setting for the several sofas, Duncan Phyfe settee, arm chairs, tilt-top tables, and lyre back chairs.

The floor is of dark, random-width boards, that are not only pegged but held together with small pieces of wood shaped somewhat like the letter X, closed top and bottom and half an inch wide where the lines cross. The wings of this butterfly connect one board with the next. Hooked rugs in geometric design are placed here and there on this dark flooring.

Two small portraits in oval black frames hang above the fireplace—George and Martha Washington—and indeed a little essence of their beloved southern home, Mount Vernon, seems transplanted to this northern home overlooking Lake Michigan.

**Some Problems in Design**

Some of the problems in the task of trying to bring an entirely home atmosphere into such a building were explained by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Danielson, he having been the architect and she the interior decorator.

The floors in the dining room, for instance, must be practical as well as homelike. Therefore, rubber in wood color, cut in random widths seen in the old colonial board floor, was made especially for this room. Even this floor of rubber had the pegs and butterflies in black. It not only fitted into the furnishings making an appropriate base for the maple tables and chairs, but tended to deaden the sound of waitresses' footsteps.

The focus of interest in the dining room is the huge red brick colonial fireplace with its hand-wrought hardware, its brick oven at one side and its iron crane reaching out over fire logs of wood. Old whale-oil lamps are suspended from the ceiling by short chains fastened to the hand-hewn beams. One wall is completely done in pine paneling copiously supplied with knots.

Scenic America as a French artist has conceived it is pictured in large wall-size scenes in the paper on another wall. New York harbor, Niagara Falls, West Point, and the Boston Tea Party, in natural colors are portrayed to the delight of the guests, who are amused at the quaint scenes originally produced at Rixheim, Alsace in 1840.

The same homey atmosphere which pervades the whole first floor extends into the furnished apartments above. Carpeting, especially made in raisin color, has a little all-over hooked rug pattern. One living room with casement windows opening out to the lake is furnished with a slant-front desk in maple; a kidney-shaped davenport, upholstered in green frieze, with two pillows in black sateen. A large wing chair has a slip cover in the same black sateen, piped in the same shade of green. A Normandy chair, a ladder-back chair, and a tilt-top table are supplemented by some of the occupant's own furnishings.

## Bought at the Door

London

IT WAS during the hot weather and the day was humid, sunless.

Out of the window was a prospect of misty, tree-covered slopes running up, up, out of sight; falling away, down to the harbor and the town and the leaden-silver waters.

Suddenly I was attracted by a noise almost at my elbow. I turned in surprise and looked at the oddest, wisest-appearing, yellow face I had ever seen, in a land which has millions of yellow faces, and many of those millions with the appearance of knowledge and eld.

The owner of the face, having attracted my attention, stood silent for a moment, while I surveyed him, noticing his tattered and faded clothes.

Then he spoke—in pidgin English—slowly, telling me of a great number of things, as if we had been old friends remet with the news of months unsaid to one another. He spoke of many-colored shells he had found in the scorching sand of coves; he spoke of butterflies, like flowers on wings, that flaunt themselves on sunny days; he spoke of the kingfishers that flash gorgeously across and about the river paths.

He ceased speaking and, with a swift movement, pulled out—apparently from the empty air—a small bundle. With a flick he unrolled it, and held before my dazzled eyes a magnificence of color which made me blink. Squares of scarlet cloth; scarlet, the Chinese bridal color; brightest scarlet—with a long silken tassel of a different color at each corner. There were two of these squares, matching, each embroidered marvelously in gold and the softly shaded blues of China, each with its pendant tassels of rose-red and emerald and primrose-gold and violet.

Of course I bouht them—at the, to me ridiculously low price he asked—and he went away, delighted.

Then the questionings began. Someone said, of course they were stolen or they could not have been so cheap. Someone else suggested another doubt. A third and even a fourth added their opinions. But I declared my complete fait in the odd, wise appearing, wrinkled man who sold them to me.

Having thus ignored the proffered thoughts, I retired to my room, where I flung one gorgeous square of color over the end of my bed and the other over the arm of a chair. Against the cool cream of the walls they made a splendid, a lively and quivering patch of color.

But I wonder about that man. Was he, perhaps, a lover of beauty, impelled by want to part from something he cherished? And, if so, what a happy design led his footsteps to the window that looks out on the woods climbing up to the clouds and hurrying down into the sea.

S. G.

## New England Settlers Knew How to Decorate

OUR New England ancestors gave us important aids in decoration. To go with oil-finished, hand-made pine and maple furniture they may have had scant choice of materials for floor coverings, but they wove hooked rugs of quaint pattern whose beauty has never been exceeded. Antiques and reproduction antiques of that period, so popular today, look best with one of the many attractive Whittall Hooked Rug patterns.

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*The courtyard or patio of a Mallorcan home of the eighteenth century. These houses of the nobility are called palaces, and follow Spanish tendencies in the beauty of their lines and the excellence of their detail*

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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Patriot and Traitor

**nedict Arnold, Patriot and Traitor, by Oscar Sherwin. New York: Century. $4.**

BENEDICT ARNOLD will always receive more than his share of literary attention because his is one of the few really romantic and dramatic stories that enlighten American history. It is a tragedy in the classic Greek tradition. The protagonist, struggling against a dominant weakness of character, attains heights almost heroic, but in the end succumbs in a fit of remorse. As Gamaliel Bradford put it, Arnold's was a "damaged soul."

Although historical research is gradually enriching the backdrops, the essentials of the drama have all along remained the same. The hero's characteristic weakness shows itself in youthful escapades. But he achieves fame and glory in spite of it, and wins the hand of the lovely Peggy Shippen, the belle of Philadelphia. Her extravagance leads him into financial difficulties, and his pride is wounded because of the insufficient recognition, by a parsimonious Congress and jealous generals, of his heroism at Quebec and Saratoga. Tempted by British guineas, he succumbs, the victim of his vanity. After years of bitterness and disappointment, in his final hour he calls for his old American uniform. "Bring me too the epaulettes and sword knots which Washington gave me. . . . God forgive me," he muttered, "for ever putting on any other."

**The Clinton Papers**

The most recent important addition to the historical record of the Revolution has resulted from the purchase of the Sir Henry Clinton papers, a few years ago, by Mr. William Clements of Ann Arbor, Mich. Whereas a good deal of the Arnold plot was formerly left to conjecture, it has now been conclusively proved that Arnold initiated the negotiations with Clinton, that a lengthy correspondence, in various intricate codes, ensued, and that the lovely Peggy was up to her neck in the intrigue.

Unfortunately the heavy task of sorting and indexing the Clinton papers, which is being carried on at Ann Arbor by Mr. Clements's librarians, has not yet been completed. Mr. Sherwin's only access to this treasury of historical data has been through the pages of a series of pamphlets on the Clinton papers published by Mr. Randolph G. Adams, the librarian of the Clements library. As these pamphlets have been issued from time to time during the process of sorting the manuscript and do not pretend to have exhausted the possibilities, it must be concluded that Mr. Sherwin's will not remain the last word on the Arnold-Clinton intrigue for very long.

**André's Part**

His contribution is rather a dramatic and vivid description of André's part in the intrigue. During Howe's sumptuous occupation of Philadelphia, the romantic young major was the lion of society. He was equally popular with the ladies of the city and the officers of the army. He designed the invitation card for the Mischianza, a fantastic celebration given by the officers of the British Army in honor of Howe's retirement. People in Philadelphia still refer to it as the gayest party ever held in their city.

Curiously enough, after the British evacuated Philadelphia, Arnold was placed in command of the city, succeeding André as the lion of its society. Both were brave and attractive men, but André was the more popular of the two. He lacked Arnold's overdeveloped vanity.

Whereas Arnold's motives in the intrigue are indefensible, André acted, all along, from pure patriotism. He was really tricked, against his intention, into the position which, after his capture, left Washington no alternative to inflicting upon him the full penalty accorded to spies. The tragedy was felt as much by his captors as by his comrades in the British Army.

The chapters dealing with the occupation of Philadelphia, and with André's interview with Arnold, attempted return to New York, capture and execution form the high spots of the book. For, on the whole, it is not a noteworthy contribution to the literature of American history. Mr. Sherwin failed to consult some important sources and evidently read others in a cursory fashion. His knowledge of both the geography and climate of America is faulty, he is evidently not familiar with life in the woods and, finally, he indulges in anachronisms and other liberties which are not offset by brilliance of style. In spite of these shortcomings, however, the book is readable and entertaining. It unquestionably enhances our understanding of Arnold's character, and paves the way for the new light which will be thrown on his extraordinary career when the work of studying and interpreting the Clinton papers is completed.

JOHN PELL.

## Time and the Novelist

**Return I Dare Not, by Margaret Kennedy. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.**
**The Old Woman Talks, by F. O. Mann. London: Faber. 7s. 6d. net.**
**And Now Good Bye, by James Hilton. London: Benn. 7s. 6d. net.**

IT IS not enough for the novelist merely to take time by the forelock; he must bridle and saddle the unruly creature as well, and bend it to his will. In these three novels the time element has been well mastered and neatly shaped to fit differing requirements. The English country house week-end, for example, is nicely adapted for satirical purposes, and Miss Kennedy has used its brevity to advantage. On the other hand Mr. Mann, who is concerned with the tragi-comic reminiscences of an elderly woman, gives time a free rein, and spreads out his tale over a lifetime. Mr. Hilton comes between the two, for his drama is tidily packed into six consecutive days.

In "Return I Dare Not" we see the guests assembling in the train: Hugo Pott, the young dramatist for whom publicity has won fame and position, and Aggie, the pampered society beauty and lion collector; in the third class Gibson Grey who, "though a publisher, was very popular," and Sir Adrian Upward to whom "Duchesses would send the proofs of their first novels . . . commanding that he should edit the punctuation." They are going to Syranwood, where Lady Geraldine Rivaz is their hostess, but most of the guests, including the plebeian toxicologist, have been actually invited by her daughter. The characters of Lady Geraldine, her granddaughter Marianne—whose steadfast young-old wisdom recalls Tessa—and Marianne's friend Solange—busy during the week-end working out her own little drama—have a refreshing and graceful actuality about them, a pleasing contrast to the amusing but purposely distorted drawing of the other members of the house party. Out of his own inner preoccupation each guest spins a fine and complicated thread. In the center of the web is Hugo struggling weakly in the full glare of publicity and popularity. The strain is telling on him. From hour to hour signs are not lacking that his popularity is waning. Aggie is bored by hearing his new play! He divines that socially he is about to "flop." He makes a reckless gesture for freedom.

Miss Kennedy has written a deft, witty and entertaining satire and even if her criticism is never very profound, she succeeds in sustaining the artificial atmosphere of her characters and their world. She does perhaps escape the final responsibility by sending Hugo off down sentimental paths, but the description of his flight is so charming that one can forgive the discrepancy.

There are no week-ends in "The Old Woman Talks," for it deals with a working-class couple and their large family. It was typical of Mrs. Burcombe's station that not until her children were grown up and married and she herself confined to bed did she find the time to indulge in any introspection. Then she opens her memory like a small window and looks back into the past, revealing the kaleidoscopic minutiæ of a busy, brimming lifetime. Her six children were difficult and quarrelsome, but she loved them all and the marriage of each marks a new milestone. Mrs. Burcombe could never explain why her children married as they did, and her eldest son's selection of an unprepossessing widow was the strangest of all. She could still be surprised when Lavvie, her youngest, a delightful creature, chose a dull and worthy little man, years older than herself.

So interesting do the matrimonial affairs of this family become that one waits in delighted expectancy for each of Mrs. Burcombe's offspring to be paired off. The whole scene has been managed in a masterly way, with kindly tolerance and humor. The interest is quickened as the story proceeds and one bids farewell to the last couple with a warm regret. Mr. Mann, who awakened interest by his earlier book, "Albert Grope," has done a really good piece of work.

"And Now Good Bye" describes six crucial days in the life of a nonconformist clergyman in a northern English industrial town. The first pages, dealing with his depressing, sordid background, make difficult reading, and the clergyman himself is indistinct; but subsequently his character begins to take shape though he tends throughout to be a little shadowy. The plot, except for one violent episode, is slight, and depends for its development on a rather sudden, inner spiritual growth in the man. This illumines a way of escape from the grinding monotony of his life, but his freedom ends tragically. There is real poignancy in the situation Mr. Hilton writes sensitively and with perception.

E. M. V.

**The International Note in Contemporary Drama**, by Evelyn Newman (New York: The Kingsland Press), fulfills its title in the form of brief summaries of many twentieth century plays, most of them produced since the World War, and showing the influence of the war on the thought of people in Europe and America. The general theme of the book is the disillusion with which many persons now look upon the mantle of glory in which war was formerly wrapped by dramatists to accord with once popular emotions of patriotism. Concurrent with this change of sentiment has come a strong development of the international peace movement. To this movement, there is every reason to believe, the drama of many countries has contributed.

## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

### You Takes Your Choice

IT'S amazing, the number of people who are unwilling to invest in books until a mere journalist expresses an opinion . . . Or as Mr. Ray Long would say, now that he's a publisher, "amazing and unusual" . . . No, really, it's unfair to blame Mr. Long, who as an editor would surely never have permitted such an anti-climax . . . But the blurb-writer of the new firm of Long & Smith does just that on the flap of a book.

To return to the subject—if we take a vacation from the Holiday for a few weeks, do not fancy we have been idle . . . Do not misjudge us as one man did the other day who thought that since we went only to plays and not to movies, we couldn't be very busy . . . The fact is, we've had to move again to find room for our books, but that hasn't really interfered with our reading . . . Women are so much cleverer than men about arranging furniture, rugs and curtains . . . When we get the books put away on the shelves, we're settled . . . After that, if we just take a book and keep out of the way, we feel we've done our part.

* * *

But what have we been reading? . . . For one thing, Shaw . . . Along with the Terry-Shaw Correspondence (Putnam) have arrived three more volumes of Wm. H. Wise's Ayot St. Lawrence Edition of Shaw's Collected Works. . . . These are Volumes XXIII-XXV, the "Major Critical Essays," consisting of criticisms contributed to the Saturday Review from 1895 to 1898 . . . Their arrival is particularly timely in that it enables us to prove a theory of ours relating to critics and artists . . . Shaw, as the Terry Correspondence shows, while saying rude things about Shakespeare and baiting Irving because he wouldn't produce Ibsen, was also trying to get one of his own plays produced at the Lyceum . . . And he was on close epistolary terms with Miss Terry . . . But Shaw was a dramatic critic . . . As such he had to express his opinion of the performances of these two artists.

Our particular interest in these Shavian essays, therefore, is the critique which Shaw wrote after Irving and Terry appeared in "Cymbeline" . . . This article, which is not reprinted in the Correspondence, is quoted in full in the second volume of these Essays . . . Now, Shaw had been giving Miss Terry a correspondence course in acting Imogen; he had been complaining because Irving produced Shakespeare instead of Ibsen; he had been trying to sell a play to Irving; what sort of criticism, then, would he write of this production of "Cymbeline"?

Well, the title of the article is "Blaming the Bard" . . . The writer is very hard on Shakespeare, but very kind not only to Miss Terry but to Irving: "Irving's Iachimo is . . . a new and independent creation . . . I witnessed it with unqualified delight" . . . Now, we are not intimating that Shaw deliberately flattered Irving for self-interest, or overpraised Ellen Terry for friendship's sake . . . But we ask how a critic, on intimate terms with an actress and with a play to sell to an actor-manager, could have written with detachment? . . . An ivory tower is the only residence for a critic.

* * *

There are of course other delights about these essays, such as the Shavian estimate of the relative values of Bernhardt and Duse; but we must pass to other matters . . . Another volume which has given us pleasure is Mr. E. H. Carr's "Dostoevsky" (Houghton Mifflin) . . . And no small part of the entertainment is due to Prince D. S. Mirsky, who has contributed perhaps the most unsympathetic preface that has come to our notice . . . "I am far from sharing all the judgments of Mr. Carr," he says, "far indeed from sharing his general point of view I find little to attract me in either Prince Myshkin or in Dmitri Karamazov, I do not know what spiritual values transcending human significance are, and I deplore Mr. Carr's indulging in generalizations on the Russian mind and character, which often sound as if he actually believed in the existence of such a thing as an abstract Russian divorced from the circumstances of time and class."

We think we can detect wnat has so disturbed the Prince . . . It is probably such passages as that which deals with Dostoevsky's first success with "Poor Folk" in St. Petersburg, and the young author's naïve response, as shown in a letter to his brother: "Well, brother, I think my glory will never reach such a climax as now. Everywhere unbounded respect and curiosity about me. . . . Everybody receives me as a prodigy. I cannot open my mouth without its being reported that Dostoevsky has said this or Dostoevsky wants to do that. . . . I am full of ideas, but I cannot tell any of them even to Turgenev, without its being known next day in every corner of Petersburg that Dostoevsky is writing so-and-so."

"In short," comments Mr. Carr, "Dostoevsky made a fool of himself. An English youth would have kept such thoughts to himself and blushed for them in secret years afterwards. Dostoevsky was self-conscious enough, and intelligent enough, to know that he was being a fool. But his uncontrolled Russian nature betrayed him at every turn; and his new friends were not slow to laugh" . . . Now Prince Mirsky has lived long enough in England to know that this comment, on the Anglo-Saxon as contrasted with the Slav has a good deal of point . . . That does not prevent him from disliking it . . . Mr. Carr had courage to allow his book to go out with this introduction . . . And his courage is justified.

* * *

Beyond this? . . . We've been reading two more books on Wagner, neither of which is as important as that of Julius Kapp which we commented on recently . . . Mr. Ernest Newman submits through Knopf his "Fact and Fiction about Wagner" . . . It is odd that this penetrating and fluent critic so easily loses his temper . . . He uses a whole book to prove that Messrs. Hurn and Root didn't know what they were about when they wrote "The Truth about Wagner" . . . A steam-roller crushes a moth . . . The other book is "Richard Wagner: His Life in His Work," by Paul Bekker (Norton) . . . This name aroused expectations . . . Bekker's "Beethoven" was one of the most important books on that master in recent years . . . This book on Wagner is quite different . . . It is one of those ponderous Teutonic attempts to provide an elaborate philosophical explanation of the obvious . . . It will profit you much more to read Daniel Gregory Mason's "Tune in, America" (Knopf) —pleasant musical essays.

* * *

But, Sir, do you wish us to believe that you spend all your time investigating these heavy matters? . . . Not at all; we love light reading . . . We read Eugene O'Neill's trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra" (Horace Liveright) through in an evening—less time than it takes Theater Guild subscribers to witness the performance . . . We shall say merely that we indorse heartily the verdict of our colleague Mr. Sherburne, already expressed in this newspaper more ably than we could hope to phrase it.

There are some good novels . . . Mrs. Woolf has "The Waves" (Harcourt Brace) which we haven't actually read yet because we haven't been able to concentrate, what with the hammering and everything—but we're going to, because if it's by Mrs. Woolf it's a good book . . . Mr. Galsworthy, having disposed of the Forsytes, has started, in "Maid in Waiting" (Scribner), the saga of another family, the Charwells—but you'll find the Michael Monts in it . . . Miss Clemence Dane's "Broome Stages" (Doubleday Doran) is another we've got waiting on the living-room table; but we have read Miss Margaret Kennedy's "Return I Dare Not" (Doubleday Doran) and we should love to be original, but we shall have to confess that "Not so good as—" is the best we can do; but we will remark that Marianne holds promise of becoming the heroine of another "Constant Nymph."

* * *

Coming now to important matters, we have "Tantivy Towers" and "Ballads for Broadbrows and Others," both by A. P. Herbert and both published by Doubleday Doran (No, we aren't in their pay, but we can't help it if they publish a lot of interesting books) . . . Under the author's name, on the jacket of the "Ballads," you may read the reminder: "He wrote 'The Water Gypsies'"—a line that is worth all the blurbs that ever ruined jackets . . . And then there are Ogden Nash's "Free Wheeling" (Simon & Schuster) and F. P. A's. "Christopher Columbus" (Viking) . . . These are for those who believe that American wit is every bit as good as English.

**Puppets in Yorkshire**, by Walter Wilkinson (London: Geoffrey Bles. 7s. 6d.), is an admirable and excellent entertainment. Mr. Wilkinson is none of your helter-skelter motorists, dashing from one ancient monument to another, and then writing a travel book crammed with information that could be got out of any tourists' guide. He does his traveling on foot, and his companion is not a high-powered car, but a Punch-and-Judy show. With this unsophisticated equipment he has walked over the greater part of Yorkshire, finding that many children's schools (such is the progress of education) are no longer allowed to stage a Punch-and-Judy entertainment, but that in out-of-the-way villages and in quiet market places his marionettes could, despite the rivalry of cinema and radio, still achieve considerable triumphs of public appreciation.

## A Landslide of Data

**European Alliances and Alignments, by William L. Langer. New York: Knopf. $5.**
**French Public Opinion, by E. Malcolm Carroll. New York: Century (for the American Historical Association). $3.50.**

BY A curious paradox, the task of the historian becomes more difficult as he approaches our own times. Gibbon has been rightly praised, not only for his style and his marshaling of facts, but also for his scholarship, which his editors and commentators, even when most critical, have found almost impeccable. But without deprecating Gibbon, whom the present reviewer has read from end to end perhaps a dozen times, it is permissible to consider how limited were the sources of his information. He brought to their interpretation and arrangement masterly qualities, but the extent of his reading was, at least for some of the volumes of his great work, comparatively small.

Take, on the other hand, the literature which has already come into existence regarding the events which led up to the World War. The library which should contain them, and nothing else, would be large. The diplomatic documents alone, which are being published—and many still rest in their archives—would fill wide shelves. Yet the conscientious historian of the last 60 years cannot afford to neglect the masses of official papers which have poured from every foreign office. Fortunately for the less leisurely reader, there are excellent digests and analyses, and it is possible to arrive at fairly well substantiated conclusions by reading a relatively small number of books.

**Uses of the Press**

One of the most valuable that has come my way is that of Mr. Malcolm Carroll, who is now an associate professor of history at Duke University, after receiving his doctor's degree from Michigan, and after carrying on extensive research in France, Germany and England, under a Guggenheim Fellowship. He saw that it was not sufficient to study the official foreign policy of the great powers between 1870 and 1914. He realized that newspapers must not be ignored—that they are as enlightening as any memorandum that ever issued from a chancellery. It is by newspapers that we can trace the evolution of public opinion.

The publishers claim that this is the first book in any language to show the relation of public opinion to foreign policy. At any rate one must marvel at the labors that have gone to its making. The author seems to know what every French newspaper said on every day of the period he has made his own. The method is excellent; European diplomacy is illuminated. It has, perhaps, hitherto not been sufficiently realized that international events in themselves may not be of great importance, but acquire importance by reason of the reactions of public opinion, which is made chiefly by the press. The point is worth stressing, for if the press can keep peoples suspicious of one another, the press, unless it has a deep sense of its responsibility, may yet provoke another conflict.

**An Admirable Book**

Mr. William L. Langer of Harvard University has also written an admirable book which, in its way, is unique. It should be observed that besides his American university connections, Mr. Langer, in his European travels as Bayard Cutting Fellow, studied at the University of Vienna, with the celebrated Professor Pribram, and in the Austrian state archives. He is a member of the editorial board of the Journal of Modern History, and is bibliographical editor of Foreign Affairs.

What he has sought to do—and has done so successfully that his book is among the indispensable publications in its field—is to survey the subject of diplomacy from 1871 to 1890 in a broad general way. As he points out, most of the literature of European diplomacy is controversial and national, or, on the other hand, lacks unity and singleness of thought. His purpose is to explain the great international groupings and alignments. Very properly he protests against the "cheap and frequently ignorant arraignments of the old diplomacy which are so much in vogue at the present day."

He too refers to the problem of materials. We have been "literally overwhelmed by a landslide of documentary and other source material." Books like his are commendable just because they sift the staggering mass of data which confronts the student of pre-war days.

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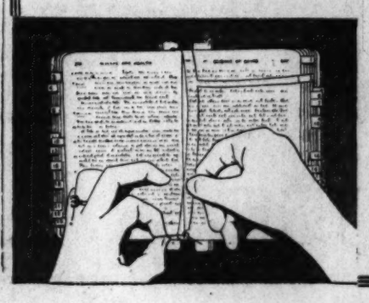
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# THE HOME FORUM

## Three Books and a Boy

WHAT things the boys of our favored times are reading, I do not accurately know. The Higher Criticism, perhaps, or it may be the Differential Calculus. Certain it is that their range of choice in reading is vastly wider than that which was open to their fathers. The Homer and Virgil that were once laboriously dug out of their ancient languages, not without a certain reluctance, may now be read in the simplest vernacular for mere delight. I have even seen the epics of Iceland, in order to read which in the original I once paid down several weeks of toil, charmingly done into English for the entertainment of children. Since the days of Charles and Mary Lamb, to be sure, there have always been the *Tales From Shakespeare*, but now boys can read Cervantes, Chaucer, Camoëns, they can follow the main outlines of Dante's vision as it is pictured on the screen, so that it becomes a question what classics will be left to them and what fresh literary worlds to conquer by the time they have put away their toys.

We are likely to forget that this has not always been so. The child as we know him—or like to think that we do—is a rather recent discovery, and the modification of really great books to suit his supposed needs and taste is more recent still. A generation ago there were indeed many prolific writers, such as Henty and Castleman who wrote for boys almost exclusively, but their product was professional and they aimed somewhat too closely at their targets. When one took up *Cudjo's Cave*, for example, good as I remember that book to have been, one knew beforehand that it was consciously addressed to boys, and so there could be no thrill of discovery in finding it and in liking it very much. But there were other books to be had in one's father's library—serried shelves of them, huge, very solemn looking, in small print and without any pictures. Could one reasonably suppose that all those hundreds of volumes were merely so much waste paper? Perhaps it would be wiser to give them a trial, on a day when nothing better offered, before one reached a decision.

One such day as this, and the first of them all, I remember with perfect vividness. It fell in the early autumn. My family was moving to another town; and, in order to get me out from under-foot for the time being, they had sent me to visit a neighbor, my father thrusting a book into my hands just as I went out of the door. Up to that time, I may admit, I had seldom been favorably impressed by my father's taste in literature, so that my expectation of enjoyment was not strong. However, it was at least a book, and then as now, I was always willing to give anything in print a fair chance. In half an hour I was comfortably ensconced in a derelict perambulator which stood, for some reason, in the sunny center of a vegetable garden. The book was Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans*, and I was eleven years old.

Anyone who has ever seen an electric spark leap the gap between a positive and a negative pole has before him the most exact image of my experience with that book. I should not call it reading but absorption rather, a swift instinctive engulfment. I should not say that I admired Uncas and Leather-stocking and Chingachgook, but that in some vivid and real sense I became each one of them in turn. The words and sentences of Cooper, that prose style of his which in later years I have come to regard without enthusiasm, seemed to glow with an intrinsic beauty. Pictures of the primeval forest and of wild men moving there about their fires, in and out of wigwams or along the shadowed trails, rose up before me as I read—pictures almost as clear and certainly as beautiful as any that the boys of our time are given to see upon the screen. Years later, when I visited the Cooper country and came to know something at first hand about the Adirondacks, I was continually searching for the originals of those images, and I can see them still as the ideal background of every wild American scene. Every recollection of that day's reading, indeed, has proved indelible, and never do I see the name of James Fenimore Cooper or hear it mentioned without recalling that sunny September afternoon, the odor of the tomatoes in the garden heated by the sun, and even the pressure upon me of the stiff arms of that perambulator—which soon ceased to be comfortable because I overflowed it on all sides. There I sat, or lay, until dusk, reading like a great wind going through the prairie grass; and I suppose that, when I reluctantly closed my book and walked home to supper, something had been determined. My estimate of paternal taste in literature had been raised; I had come to anticipate really wonderful things from those library shelves which had seemed the day before so forbidding; most of all, I had learned to read—not too soon, and not too late. And that, as Robert Frost puts it, "has made all the difference."

This experience came just in the nick of time, because the town my family was moving to on that day was Chicago, which did not then offer many of the advantages, as seen from a boy's point of view, which I had previously enjoyed. Nutting, skating, tobogganing, rowing, swimming, roaming in woods—all these were suddenly things of the past; but books remained. I found Chicago stored and stuffed with books, and among these was *Robinson Crusoe*. It may seem strange that I had not encountered this classic of childhood at an earlier age, but I am glad that I did not find it until I was old enough to appreciate something of its greatness. For even now I am convinced that there are not many greater books in English than this epic of solitude, this realistic romance of a common man thrown back upon his innermost resources in a vast setting of sky and sea. When now I write or speak the name of Daniel Defoe, or when I take up Walter de la Mare's fascinating recent book on *Desert Islands*, I can see a boy of twelve sitting by a kerosene lamp in South Chicago, but really far away off the western coast of South America, with goats about him and a parrot on his wrist and a black man for his companion. Chicago took away much that a normal boy of twelve values highly, but it gave in return much more. If there were to be no more adventures in woods and fields and by the riverside, still there was the vast world of fancy and imagination as yet unexplored, and for this world there were innumerable guides. This *Robinson Crusoe* was such a guide and companion. It was a magic carpet that carried me to the ends of the earth. There were hints and suggestions in it, also, of a wisdom which I needed. Crusoe had been taken from home as I had, yet he had not been unhappy. He had been for a long time completely alone, as I sometimes felt; yet he had made out rather well. And that realization would make another difference.

Two years went by, and then one afternoon I went to the little bookcase in the schoolroom and took down from the shelf—perhaps only because of something vaguely attractive in the author's name or in the title—Thoreau's *Excursions*. Now it would be the easiest thing in the world for a lad of fourteen, in his first encounter with the Walden hermit, to light upon some passage so cross-grained and quixotic as to produce a lasting prejudice. I lighted upon that racy, sensible, and deeply characteristic essay, called "Wild Apples." It found me where I was, but, like all good and honest writing, it did not by any means leave me there. I liked the tang of this man's thought, which seemed to me to have something wild about it and yet at the same time something home-grown and familiar. I liked the accuracy of his knowledge. I liked the strong sure way he had of setting the right words in the right places. In short, this Henry Thoreau seemed to be the sort of man that I should like to become, if I could.—And that decision, of course, would make an enormous difference. O. S.


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*Late Afternoon, California: From a Painting by Charles P. Killgore*

## *To a Skylark*

But why
Waste that on the sky?
All that long
Delicious song
Like a rainbow calling,
Each note a star falling
In jeweled rain?
Why sing in vain
To the vacuous air
Up there,
When there are heathered hills
And dancing daffodils
Whose bells would ring the strain
Of your gold notes again
By laughing water
Or by lichened tor?

O tell
Me your secret spell
That can charm
The silver-warm
Days of hay-scented summer,
Teach me, a fool mummer,
A scribbler of rhyme,
All the sublime
Echoes that bring
In the song you sing.
For now I cannot choose,
I have but words to use,
Which in jumbled throngs
Stumble about my songs,
While the scarce-whispered note
From your throat
Is more lovely than the day.
Teach me, strange bird, the way,
That I may write my song anew
For you.

—A. R. UBSDELL, in *Country Life* (London).

## The Corner Shop

There are people who go back to Cloney village, after many years, but can see no change whatever in the Corner Shop.

Mrs. Comerford's pleasant face is as rosy as it was thirty years ago; and, in all the rush and the botheration of modern business methods, the dim little shop has remained aloof from such things. Its owner smiles as placidly as ever she did at her unhurried customers. Some of the Cloney folk have patronized the Corner Shop since those days when Mrs. Comerford had to lean across the wide counter so that they might see her.

"Isn't he comin' in here since a yard med him a coat?" she says sometimes of a Cloney man who has made his mark in the outside world. "Sure he walked in the very day he come on his hollydays an' I never knowed a bit of him, God forgive me; he sted lookin' at me, an' I'd never know him till he spoke; an' he afther comin' all the ways out of London, an' that's a long hunt, so it is."

Mrs. Comerford never makes up a parcel. If the purchaser be a child, the proprietress of the little shop puts the goods in a paper bag. But paper bags are valuable things, so the really popular client brings them back, carefully smoothed and folded, when the purchases have been delivered safely at home. Mrs. Comerford has a special glass jar into which she dips for the sweet that rewards the small messenger who returns a paper bag unscathed by the use to which it has been put.

With grown-up customers, the owner of the shop has a different method. There are no paper bags for them; but there is paper, and a small square tin through whose pierced lid the string oozes, and is cut with a great expenditure of energy on a tiny horizontal blade that is as blunt as any blade could be. When the purchases have been collected on the scarred counter, Mrs. Comerford adds a sheet of paper—newspaper or brown—it depends upon the social status of the customer; pushes the tin of string a little nearer and leaves the rest to the new owner of the goods.

"I never med a parcel for a person yet," she says comfortably, "but they'd be puttin' every sort of an epitap on me an' they goin'; for more nor likely the things'd fly around the road; I'm not too polite at all at a thing like that." So the customer wraps up his own purchases, while Mrs. Comerford looks on and gives the instructions she is unable to follow.

The stock-in-trade of the Corner Shop has altered little through the passing years. There are the penny exercise books, the halfpenny lead pencils, the small bottles of inferior ink. There are the long strings of licorice, like fine leather bootlaces, and the highly colored pink lumps of sweetmeat, inside which the customer may find a halfpenny when he has sucked his way through to the center; though, again, he may not. A touch of modernity has been added by the flypaper rolls and the packets of soap powder; the sheets of "transfers" are still there, and the small boxes of crayons.

The Corner Shop has not won its present fame by means of any of these things. It is her brown sugarstick that has drawn so many customers to Mrs. Comerford's where, on a Thursday, the connecting door to the kitchen lets out the delicious odor that promises the more delicious taste, and the big saucepan bubbles in a businesslike way.

From the Corner Shop the famous brown sugarstick has gone all over the world to exiled sons and daughters of Cloney village, who think longingly of the bright kitchen they have glimpsed through the open door, where the secret of the sugarstick is guarded so carefully.

A few months ago, someone sent a special thermometer to Mrs. Comerford. Had not a famous cookery expert said that sweets could not be made unless a thermometer was used? The owner of the Corner Shop was delighted with the novelty, and it now hangs on a nail close to the sheet of brass collar studs, where she often looks at it. "'Twill be apt to be a wet day," she says cheerfully, "me thermometer is a kind of pegin' down."

D. M. L.

## *Internal Harmony*

Assured of worthiness we do not dread
Competitors; we rather give them hail
And greeting in the lists where we may fail—
Must, if we bear an aim beyond the head!
My betters are my masters; purely fed
By their sustainment I likewise shall scale
Some rocky steps between the mount and vale;
Meanwhile the mark I have, and I, will wed.
So that I draw the breath of finer air,
Station is nought, nor footways laurel-strewn,
Nor rivals tightly belted for the race
Good speed to them! My place is here or there;
My pride is that among them I have place:
And thus I keep this instrument in tune.

—GEORGE MEREDITH. Poems.

BALANCE has been called the most important demand of design. Without it we have none of the satisfying distribution of pictorial elements in a given space that is a marked quality of Charles P. Killgore's "Late Afternoon, California." In this picture we have two main masses composed of the groups of eucalyptus trees, with their strongly marked drooping clumps of foliage articulated within themselves by the trunks and limbs that stand out starkly in the season of bark shedding. In contrast to the upright lines of these stately trees, we have the involute lines and forms of the small cypress trees between the two main masses, connecting the two visually, as it were. The composition is further unified by the shallow arroyo which runs from the lower left corner of the picture diagonally into the center of the view, leading the eye into the middle of things and allowing it to rest there. Balance, too, enters into the disposition of the light and dark passages in the foreground, and into the mounting mountain forms in the background. Doubtless, Mr. Killgore was helped in arriving at his happy division of the space relations by his knowledge of dynamic symmetry, which provides a logical basis of balancing the parts of a picture in relation to the whole.

## Les deux Miroirs

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES foires et les spectacles forains offrent souvent au public l'occasion de se regarder dans des miroirs déformants, et bien des gens ont été amusés de ce qu'ils y voyaient. Personne ne prend au sérieux les réflexions ainsi présentées: on ne s'imagine pas un instant que l'image grotesque aperçue dans la glace ressemble à l'original.

Pour nous permettre d'apprendre la vérité concernant Dieu, l'homme et l'univers, et la fausseté du témoignage des sens matériels, la Bible place pour ainsi dire deux miroirs entre nos mains. L'un d'eux présente le récit de la création telle qu'elle existe en réalité, et l'autre donne l'image déformée que le sens matériel nous invite à contempler.

Examinons le vrai miroir,—le premier chapitre de la Genèse et les cinq premiers versets du chapitre suivant. Ici notre attention est immédiatement dirigée vers Dieu, car le premier verset déclare: "Au commencement, Dieu créa les cieux et la terre." Dans le même ordre d'idée et conformément à ce passage, Mrs. Eddy s'exprime ainsi à la page 467 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "En raisonnant de la cause à l'effet dans la Science de l'Entendement, nous commençons par l'Entendement." Si nous suivons les énoncés de ce chapitre en raisonnant "de la cause à l'effet," nous constatons que le semblable crée le semblable: Dieu, le bien, contemple tout ce qu'Il a fait et voit que cela est "très bien." En outre, le tableau que Mrs. Eddy révèle ce vrai miroir de la création présente un développement méthodique, partant de la plus petite manifestation de l'Entendement pour parvenir à la plus grande, c'est-à-dire à l'homme, expression complète et parfaite de Dieu. Finalement, nous avons la déclaration que l'œuvre de Dieu est achevée, et entièrement complète. Touchant cette œuvre divine, nous lisons aussi dans l'Ecclésiaste: "On ne peut rien y ajouter, ni rien en retrancher."

Mais, dira peut-être le lecteur, ce miroir ne nous montre point l'homme mortel ni l'existence mortelle, avec le péché, la souffrance, la maladie et la mort qui l'accompagnent; pourtant ces choses-là semblent fort réelles, bien plus réelles parfois que la véritable existence spirituelle! Le deuxième chapitre de la Genèse et les chapitres suivants contiennent une explication de la soi-disant existence matérielle. Cette description débute par une assertion révélatrice: "Mais une vapeur montait de la terre." Il est bon d'observer que la vapeur montait "de la terre." Il n'est point dit que Dieu ait créé la vapeur. La vapeur a toujours pour effet de cacher et d'obscurcir, de faire paraitre les objets tout autres qu'ils ne sont réellement. La vapeur peut donc se comparer au miroir déformant.

Voyons maintenant quel genre de tableau nous montre ce miroir. Nous remarquons tout d'abord que Dieu n'est plus désigné par le même nom: Il est maintenant appelé "l'Eternel Dieu," ou Jéhovah. D'après l'usage de ce terme dans la Bible, et particulièrement dans les récits ultérieurs de l'histoire juive, nous apprenons qu'il dénote un concept de Dieu plus limité; il se rapporte au Dieu personnel de la tribu, à un être capable d'aimer et de haïr. C'est là un concept bien différent de celui que présente le premier chapitre de la Genèse, où il est dit que Dieu créa l'homme à Son image et lui donna la domination sur toute la terre. Dans le second tableau, nous voyons un homme formé de la poussière de la terre, au lieu d'être créé à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu. Dans cet aperçu déformé de la création, le développement méthodique fait entièrement défaut; il s'agit plutôt d'une narration confuse, au terme de laquelle il n'est pas dit que la création soit achevée. Le fait est qu'un des chapitres suivants décrit un autre mode de création, ce qui suppose un changement.

N'est-ce point là, en vérité, une peinture de l'entendement mortel, confus et sans ordre? Avec quelle justesse Mrs. Eddy le caractérise dans *Science et Santé* (p. 250), lorsqu'elle parle de "la danse de l'entendement mortel," où "les pensées mortelles se poursuivent les unes les autres comme des flocons de neige, et tombent sur le sol." Au livre de la Genèse, les chapitres suivants montrent ce que produit dans la vie humaine la croyance que ce faux sens de création correspond à la réalité.

De génération en génération, les mortels ont subi les douloureuses conséquences de cette erreur; croyant que l'image de péché, de chagrin, de maladie, de dénuement et de limitation qui leur apparait dans le miroir du sens matériel représente la vérité au sujet de l'homme, ils ont réglé leur vie sur ce faux concept. Le salut était proche; et cependant le remède aux souffrances du genre humain ne fut révélé que lorsque Mary Baker Eddy découvrit la Science Chrétienne, et la présenta au monde dans son livre de texte. Dans *Science et Santé* (pp. 476, 477), Mrs. Eddy explique clairement la nature de ce remède lorsqu'elle dit: "Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pécheur apparait aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades." Les mortels plongent leurs regards dans le faux miroir où ils voient l'image déformée; mais Jésus le Christ plongeait ses regards dans le vrai miroir de la Science divine, où il voyait l'homme dans sa perfection, et cette manière d'agir avait pour résultat la guérison.

La Science Chrétienne prouve qu'il en est de même pour nous: chaque fois que nous nous détournons du faux sens matériel pour voir la vérité concernant l'homme et l'univers créés par Dieu, les conditions inharmonieuses, que nous avions précédemment prises pour réelles, s'effacent de notre pensée, et par conséquent de notre expérience. Telles sont les heureuses phases d'une régénération au cours de laquelle nous nous dépouillons du "vieil homme" pour revêtir le "nouvel homme, créé à l'image de Dieu dans la justice et la sainteté que produit la vérité."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## *An Old Street in San Francisco*

The steeple of the church across the way
Has pricked the bubble of the moon
And let fall a flood of moonlight
On the cobble-stoned street.
The bay shines green-silver in the darkness
The city is a black robe laid over the hills
And laced together with lights.
Three stars are pushing long, pale fingers
Through my skylight
Their magic touch has turned
My old blue tea kettle to a stranger
In the dark.

ELIZABETH ELLEN LONG.

## The Two Mirrors

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

MANY at some time or other have caught sight of themselves in one of the distorting mirrors which are often found at exhibitions and fairs, and have been amused at the effect. No one would ever take such a reflection seriously, or imagine for a moment that the grotesque image he there sees is like himself.

In order that we may learn the truth about God, man, and the universe, and the falsity of material sense testimony, the Bible places in our hands, as it were, two mirrors. In the one is presented the record of creation as it really is, and in the other, the distorted sense of creation which material sense offers to our gaze.

Let us look into the true mirror,—the first chapter of Genesis and the first five verses of the second chapter. Here our attention is immediately turned to God, the first verse declaring, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." In direct line with this is Mrs. Eddy's statement in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 467), "Reasoning from cause to effect in the Science of Mind, we begin with Mind." Following the statements in this chapter from "cause to effect," we find like creating like,—God, good, seeing all that He has made and finding it "very good." Also, the picture revealed in this true mirror of creation shows orderly unfoldment from the least manifestation of Mind to the greatest, namely, God's full and perfect expression, man. And finally the statement is made that God's work is finished and complete. As we read in Ecclesiastes of God's work: "Nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it."

But, the reader may say, this mirror shows nothing of mortal man or mortal existence, with its sin and sorrow, disease and death; and yet how real these appear to be, much more real, sometimes, than true spiritual existence! In the second and following chapters of the book of Genesis is presented an explanation of material existence, so called. This description opens with the illuminating statement, "But there went up a mist from the earth." It is well to note that the mist went up "from the earth." There is no statement that God made the mist. The effect of a mist is always to hide and obscure; to make objects appear different from what they really are. It may, therefore, be compared to the distorting mirror.

Let us see what picture is shown in this mirror. The first thing we notice is that the name for God is changed, the term "Lord God," or Jehovah, being used. From its use in later narratives of the history of the Jews in the Bible, we learn that it portrayed a more limited concept of God as the personal God of the tribe, a being who loved and hated. This is a concept of God very different from that given in the first chapter of Genesis, where it is recorded that God created man in His image and gave him dominion over all the earth. In the second picture we see man as formed of the dust of the ground, not as the image and likeness of God. In this distorted view of creation there is no sequence of unfoldment, but rather a confused recital, at the end of which there is no statement that creation is finished. In fact, in a succeeding chapter the method of creation is represented as having been changed.

Is not this, indeed, a picture of mortal mind, with its confusion and lack of order, aptly described by Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 250) as "the dance of mortal mind," in which "mortal thoughts chase one another like snowflakes, and drift to the ground"? Succeeding chapters in Genesis show the results in human experience of believing this false sense of creation to be the true one.

Through many generations mortals have suffered the consequences of believing the image of sin, sorrow, sickness, lack, and limitation, as seen in the mirror of material sense, to be the truth about man, and of living in accordance with this false concept. Although salvation was at hand, it was not until Christian Science was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy, and given to the world in her textbook, that the remedy for the sufferings of mankind was revealed. In Science and Health (pp. 476, 477) Mrs. Eddy clearly explains this remedy when she says: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Mortals look into the false mirror and behold the distorted image; but Jesus the Christ looked into the true mirror of divine Science and beheld man as perfect; and the result of his doing so was healing.

Christian Science is proving that every time we too turn away from false material sense, and see the truth about man and the universe, as created by God, the discordant condition previously believed to be real fades from our thinking, and so from our experience. This is the joyous process of regeneration, through which we put off "the old man" and "put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## Indian Summer

After the fall of the leaf is completed, then, according to tradition, comes the Indian Summer,—a fruitful theme for poets and philosophical writers, but of which no one knows anything from experience. It may, after all, be only a myth, like the halcyon days of the ancients, the offspring of a tradition that originated with certain customs of the Indian. . . .

The Indian Summer, if such a season was ever known, was a phenomenon produced by some unexplained circumstances attending the universal wooded state of the country that existed for many years after its settlement. According to the most apparently authentic accounts, it did not arrive until November, nor until a series of hard frosts had destroyed all the leaves of the forest. It then appeared regularly every year. At the present time people know so little about it that they cannot name the period of the autumn when, if it were not a thing of the past, it should be expected. Will the disappearance of this phenomenon admit of a philosophic explanation?

It has been observed that a meadow covered with luxuriant grass and other herbage seeds cools the atmosphere that rests upon it much more rapidly than a similar meadow covered with scanty herbage. The moisture exhaled into the air by vegetable perspiration is greater than from any other natural surface; and as the radiation of heat is rapid in proportion to the moist condition of the atmosphere, the cooling process over a grassy meadow is vastly greater than over a similar ground bare of vegetation. A wood, in like manner, by exhaling through its foliage the moisture it draws from the earth, cools the atmosphere in proportion to the amount of its foliage, while at the same time it shades the ground from the sun. Anything that should check this vegetable perspiration would in the same ratio preserve the heat of the atmosphere by diminishing the radiation of heat that takes place more slowly in dry than in moist air.

This is precisely what happens soon after the first severe frosts of November, when the whole extent of the forests over thousands of miles is laid bare in the brief space of two or three days. There is a sudden and universal diminution of the moisture that was given out from the leaves of trees and other plants before the frost had destroyed them; for the evaporation caused by the drying of fallen leaves and herbage is comparatively slight, and ceases after a few hours' exposure to the sun. The atmosphere being dry, and the radiation of heat proportionably small in quantity, all these circumstances, if no unusual atmospheric disturbance occur from any other hidden cause, unite in producing a sudden and universal accumulation of heat. The warm period that follows is the Indian Summer.—From "The Woods and By-Ways of New England," by WILSON FLAGG.


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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

## MONTANA FIVE INDEPENDENT

### Plays Seven Games With Coast Conference Quintets, However

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MISSOULA, Mont.—Playing seven games with Pacific Coast Conference teams, the State University of Montana basketball squad has an enterprising schedule for the coming winter season, though its games do not count in the final percentage standings of the league. Distance between Missoula, Mont., and the Pacific Northwest coast teams caused the officials of the Conference to decide against including Montana in the regular championship schedule this season, following a long discussion of the matter.

Captain of the Montana quintet this season is G. O. Lockwood '32, playing his third season. He has spent most of his time at guard, though he has also jumped center. He is 6ft. 5in. tall and a graduate of Missoula County High School.

E. E. Logan '32 is a promising center or forward candidate who had experience last year. D. K. Fox '33, running guard last year, is also returning to duty with the Montana team. L. J. Andrews '33, alternate center last season, will register for the winter quarter and play on the basketball squad again.

C. K. Lyman '34, star center and high scorer of last year's undefeated freshman five, is expected to put up a hard battle for the pivot position. A. G. Dahlberg '34, is another player who is expected to make veteran guards hustle for a job this winter. H. M. Murray '32, star football player, will be striving for a guard position, having been an alternate last winter.

Among the best of the sophomores to come up from the great freshman squad in addition to Lyman are: W. J. Erickson '34, from Butte Public High, forward; J. A. McDonald '34, from Park County High, forward; W. A. Disbrow '34, from Missoula County High, guard or forward; A. B. Caven '34, from Custer County High, guard; L. E. Reynolds '34, from Butte Public High, guard; D. R. Hinman '34, from Greybull (Wyoming) High, guard; M. F. Thompson '34, from Missoula County High, forward, and L. L. Coriell '34 from Stanford High, forward.

F. A. Flanagan '33, guard; D. B. Fitzgerald '33, forward; R. L. Eigeman '33, forward, and A. N. Gilboe '33, forward, are other promising candidates.

The schedule as announced by J. W. Stewart, director of athletics and basketball coach, is as follows:

Dec. 30—Idaho at Missoula.
Jan. 1—Washington State at Pullman, Wash.; 2—Idaho at Moscow, Idaho; 5 and 6—Washington State at Missoula; 15 and 16—Gonzaga at Missoula; 22 and 23—Montana State College of Agriculture at Bozeman; 29 and 30—Washington at Seattle.
Feb. 1 and 2—Gonzaga at Spokane; 26 and 27—Montana State College of Agriculture at Missoula.

## *Charity Fund Of $750,000 Expected*

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—A fund of $750,000 is the amount Western Conference universities hope to raise for charity by playing five post-season football games on Nov. 28. That was the estimate yesterday by Maj. John L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics in the Big Ten.

The football coaches and athletic directors will meet here Sunday to draft a schedule for the post-season conflicts. Reports from various outposts yesterday indicate that Northwestern and Michigan, which shared the 1930 championship, may meet in one of the stand-out games, although Minnesota, which lost a hard game to Northwestern last Saturday, is eager for a return engagement to be played in Minneapolis.

Other reports say that Purdue is eager for a game with Minnesota or Michigan, teams the Boilermakers did not meet in the regular season.

Major Griffith said the idea in arranging the pairings for the charity games was to bring teams together which did not meet in the regular season, or teams of comparative strength. But this may not be possible.

It was revealed that Soldier Field on Chicago's lake front, which held a record-smashing crowd of 123,000 for the Notre Dame-Southern California game two years ago, has been engaged for one of the principal attractions, probably the Northwestern-Michigan game if it can be arranged.

The money raised will be divided among the seven states in which the universities are located. The division will be made on the basis of population, with the funds in each case going to the Governor's unemployment relief commission.

## EXPECT 58,000 WILL SEE HARVARD-YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14 (AP)—The Yale University eleven will play in a stadium filled to capacity for the first time this year when it meets Harvard University in the Harvard Stadium a week from today.

Harold F. Woodcock, general manager of the Yale Athletic Association, announced yesterday that all seats had been sold, although applications continue to come in. A crowd of about 58,000 is expected.

This is the first season in several years that the Eli squad has failed to draw a capacity crowd into the 77,000 seats in the Yale Bowl for several different games. The United States Military Academy game, heretofore considered sure of filling all seats, fell about 6000 short although that crowd was greater than any other this year.

### OWEN TO LEAD BRUINS

The Boston Bruins announced the election of George Owen Jr. to the captaincy of the team, replacing the veteran Fred Hitchman, who resigned. Owen learned all his hockey in the United States. Since a new ruling preventing managers from talking to referees during games has gone into effect, the captain of the team assumes the responsibility and it is a signal honor to the U. S. to have one of its players captaining a team, practically all of whom are Canadians in a Canadian developed game.

## Willie Hoppe Sets Two World Records

*By the Associated Press*

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14

WILLIE HOPPE, challenger for the world's 18.1 balkline billiard title, set two world records in maintaining a lead over Welker Cochran, the champion, in the ninth and tenth blocks of their 3600-point match yesterday. Hoppe had 3000 points and Cochran 2166 at the end of the day.

A new mark for consecutive caroms was made by the challenger when he ran 243 in the first inning in the afternoon. The previous record for tournament play was 196, held by Cochran and scored against Hoppe two years ago in a title match.

Hoppe's accomplishment also broke the non-competitive record of 212 made by Jacob Schaefer in New York in 1926.

## MAJOR LEAGUE STARS TRIUMPH

TOSHIYASU OGAWA, Japan, Nov. 14 (AP)—A homer by Al Simmons of the Philadelphia Athletics, which pierced the umbrella bleachers in center field, was the high spot of a baseball game between the touring United States all stars and an all-Japan team today, played in a drizzle before 40,000 fans and won by the Americans, 6 to 3.

Rabbit Maranville also entertained the crowd with his antics at short-stop for the American team.

Bruce Cunningham of the Boston Braves and Mickey Cochrane of the Philadelphia Athletics formed the American battery. The score:

| | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. All Stars | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Japan | 3 | 7 | 1 |

Batteries—United States, Cunningham and Cochran; Japan, Sabro, Miyatake and Masao.

## AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE OPENING

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—Play begins Sunday and Tuesday in the American Hockey League with the Chicago Shamrocks visiting the Buffalo Majors. Other opening games take the Kansas City squad to Tulsa, Okla., on Thursday, and St. Louis to Buffalo the following Monday.

The Shamrocks, which have been training at Hamilton, Ont., will be reduced before the team enters the United States. Coach Cecil "Babe" Dye has released J. E. LaMontagne, goalkeeper, but otherwise has maintained the full number of the squad.

Those appearing sure to be in the regular lineup are Michael Karakas, goalie; Gordon Brydson, Robert Burns, Eddie Wiseman, Donald McFadyen, Tip O'Neill and Anthony Prelesnik, wings; Pudge MacKenzie and Jack Riley, centers; and Curly Headley, R. F. Taylor and Walter Buswell, defense.

Porky Levine, former Minneapolis goalie, recently signed by the Shamrocks, is being sent to the Kansas City team, to replace Paddy Byrne, veteran Pla-Mor goalkeeper, who failed to report this season.

## CORNELL QUINTET TO PLAY 16 GAMES

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 14 (AP)—Sixteen basketball games have been scheduled by Cornell University for the 1931-32 season, 10 of them Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League contests. The schedule:

Dec. 12—Niagara; 16—Clarkson; 17—Rochester at Rochester; 21—Buffalo at Buffalo.

Jan 6—Colgate at Hamilton; 9—Princeton at Princeton; 16—Columbia; 23—Yale.

Feb 10—Alfred; 13—Princeton; 16—Dartmouth; 20—Penn at Philadelphia; 27—Dartmouth at Hanover; 29—Yale at New Haven; March 5—Penn; 12—Columbia at New York.

## COLUMBIA U. C. LOSES OPENER

### Crescent A. C. and Princeton Club Draw Away From the Crowd

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING
NEW YORK GROUP

| | R'nds W | R'nds L | M'tch W | M'tch L | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Princeton Club | 2 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 1.000 |
| Crescent Ath Club | 2 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 1.000 |
| New York Ath C. | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1.000 |
| Harvard Club | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | .500 |
| Yale Club | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | .500 |
| City Athletic Club | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | .500 |
| Columbia Univ C. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | .000 |
| Park Ave Sq C. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 10 | .000 |
| Fraternity Sq T C. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 12 | .000 |

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Princeton Club and Crescent Athletic Club, both playing on their home courts, drew ahead of the crowd as the result of the second round of the New York Group in the metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship, played yesterday. Princeton Club made a clean sweep over City Athletic Club, 7 to 0, while the New Moon team, with several of its promoted players from the champion Class C team of 1931, lost only one match to the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club team.

Columbia University Club, winners last year, met with an unexpected reverse in their initial match, being beaten by Yale Club, 5 to 2, on the Columbia Club courts, while Harvard Club won the other victory of the day, also on its home courts, defeating Park Avenue Squash Club, 5 to 2. Frank V. Brodil, former star for Columbia, has shifted to Park Avenue, and won his match at the top of the list. The summaries:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
NEW YORK GROUP

PRINCETON CLUB, 7; CITY ATHLETIC CLUB, 0

P. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, defeated S. L. Samuels, City, 15—6, 15—13.
C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated Harold Abkowich, City, 15—8, 15—10.
H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, defeated E. F. Simon, City, 15—3, 15—0.
N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated C. B. Mergentime, City, 15—2, 15—4.
L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton Club, defeated T. A. Backer Jr., City, 15—1, 15—17, 17—14.
W. H. English Jr., Princeton Club, defeated M. H. Fischer Jr., City, 15—3, 15—4.
R. L. Tomkins, Princeton Club, defeated Milton Cohn, City, 15—7, 15—2.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB, 6; FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB, 1

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—1, 15—8.
W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, defeated E. W. Arnold, Crescent, 15—10, 15—5.
J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated R. A. O'Neill, Fraternity, 15—7, 15—4.
W. E. Lawrence, Crescent, defeated T. R. Tarrant, Fraternity, 12—15, 15—4, 15—11.
Crosby Allison, Crescent, won from S. W. Smith, Fraternity, by default.
T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, won from R. A. Stearns, Fraternity, by default.
Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated Arthur Wells, Fraternity, 15—1, 15—12.

YALE CLUB, 5; COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB, 2

N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—11.
C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 15—7, 15—11.
W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, defeated N. N. Alexander, Columbia U. C., 16—18, 15—3, 15—6.
E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated W. J. Wilson, Columbia U. C., 15—10, 15—11.
J. S. Becker, Yale Club, defeated Lawrence Hasbrouck, Columbia U. C., 15—4, 15—1.
Van Buren Tallaferro, Yale Club, defeated T. V. Barber, Columbia U. C., 15—11, 15—6.
Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, defeated V. de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., 15—8, 11—15, 15—8.

HARVARD CLUB 5, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 2

F. V. Brodil, Park Avenue, defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 15—3, 15—12.
O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated C. M. Morey, Park Avenue, 15—9, 15—2.
R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated Stanley Jones, Park Avenue, 15—12, 15—10.
J. A. Millholland, Harvard Club, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 17—15, 15—5.
H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, defeated Wendell Davis, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—3.
S. P. Hunnewell, Harvard Club, defeated Carlos Lazo, Park Avenue, 15—1, 15—8.
J. S. Murphy, Harvard Club, defeated R. H. Wessmann, Park Ave., 15—12, 15—4.

### STANFORD HAS FAST TEAM

PALO ALTO, Calif., Nov. 14 (AP)—Unofficially, Stanford's 400-yard swimming team is the fastest in the world. In a practice swim Thursday the team clipped half a second off the official mark held by a University of Michigan quartet, covering 16 25-yard laps in 3m. 39.3s. The team was composed of John McKelvey, Frank Booth, Ted Wiget and John Gardner. Gardner swam the last 100 yards in 53.4s.

# SPORTS ITALY

### SPORTS ON BIG SCALE IN ITALY

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Rome

IN THE space of little more than a dozen years Italy has developed into a great sporting nation. Which is good work, when one considers that, fencing apart, there was hardly any organized athletics in the country until the end of the last century, and that, when the war clouds broke over Europe in 1914, the "sportsmen" of the land were regarded by the majority of their compatriots as freaks. Now, Italians, from Signor Benito Mussolini to his humblest Fascist follower, are thoroughgoing sports "fans," and the youths who formerly sought their main relaxation in cafés are now to be found on the running tracks, football fields and lawn tennis courts, or in the gymnasia which have come into being as the result of the Fascist organization's determination to infuse sport, and all that it stands for, into the national life. American and British ideas on the subject have been carefully studied, central training schools for instructors have been formed; in short, sport has been "put over" on a big scale from Rome.

Mass "physical jerks" seem to be the phase of Italian athletics which find the greatest pictorial publicity in American and British newspapers and magazines, but the main interest of the Italians really is association football, at which a high degree of proficiency has been attained. The Italian conception of the game is a top-speed, hit or miss business, of considerable spectacular appeal, and its efficacy was proved more clearly than ever before last May when, in front of a big crowd, the Italian national eleven trounced the representatives of the Scottish Football Association by 3 goals to 0. Italy ranks highly among the soccer nations of Europe—well up in the first half-dozen and probably in the first three. There are 22 national leagues on the Continent, outside Russia, and the standard of play in many countries—Austria, Germany, Spain, France, Italy and Holland are notable examples—is now fully comparable with that in Britain, the cradle of the game. The other British code of football—Rugby—commands a growing interest here, but a long route has to be traversed before the Italian national side will be able to meet a top-grade British club team with any great hope of success.

#### Englishmen Plant Football Seed

The seed of football was planted in Italy by Englishmen something like 100 years ago, and it was preceded by that of cricket, which, however, fell on stony ground. Of a match played between an Oxford-Cambridge side and "All the World" at Rome in 1843, it was said, at the time, that it "excited the astonishment of the Romans, some of whom have termed it the game of madmen." The later annals of Italian cricket show that this opinion was not greatly modified by the passage of time, although English residents put the game on a sounder footing here, and the governmental authorities have recently been giving serious consideration to the introduction of both cricket and baseball as team games suitable to fill in the "close season" between one soccer season and another. Lawn tennis here can hardly be described as a game of the masses, as it is in America and Britain; but there is an increasing number of devotees each season, as facilities extend, and Italy has been for some time a force to be reckoned with seriously in international competition.

In the realm of track and field athletics, Italy can produce names to conjure with—L. Facelli, the famous Olympic hurdler; Ugo Frigerio, the walking champion, and E. Toetti, one of the world's fastest sprinters, among the best known of them. Frigerio and Facelli are, at the present time, nolders of the English Amateur Athletic Association's championships for their special events. The advance that has been made in track and field competition was emphasized this summer when a team was sent to London to oppose the cream of Britain's talent for the first time in history. The Italians made a splendid showing, and were defeated by a margin of only 62½ points to 83½. Italian women, like those of other European countries, have shown a great post-war enthusiasm for sport, and at an international track meet held in Florence in June they took third place, behind England and Germany. Ten countries were represented, and the Italian girls totaled 34½ points against Germany's 71 and England's 77.

The national sport of Italy is, of course, fencing, and exponents of the Italian technique rank still as the finest foilists in Europe. Whatever curtailment of expense may be considered essential in connection with the sending of a team to the Olympic Games at Los Angeles, it is regarded as certain that Italy will be strongly represented by her leading swordsmen, and it will not create a precedent if some of the laurels come their way. Another pastime for which Italians have a natural fondness and a certain reputation is rowing. Even now one has not ranged the whole gamut of Italian sports, for there are keen boxers, wrestlers, cyclists, gymnasts, swimmers, waterpolo players and crack speed motorists to fit into the picture of a great sporting nation that has lessons to teach as well as learn in the administration and execution of its organized play.

## PEDALS MILE IN 48S. FOR NEW MARK

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 14 (AP)—William Peden, Montreal six-day bicycle rider, was credited with establishing a new world's record for one mile yesterday, when, motor paced, he pedaled the distance in 48 2-5s.

Just before the finish, timers said his speed reached its height, 81 miles an hour. His time for the distance was 16s. less than the previous mark set by Menus, Philadelphia, in 1917.

Recognition by the National Cycling Association will be asked by William Spencer, an association delegate, who operated the motorcar with a larger wind breaker, which preceded the rider.

## College Football Results

Calif. Teach. 0, Indiana Teach 0.
Catholic 21, St. Francis 6.
Dakota Wes. 26, Augustana 13.
DePaul 34, S. D. State 20.
Emporia 18, Washburn 6.
Fort Hays St. 6, Bethany 0.
Hiwasse 21, Sue Bennett 0.
Loyola (South) 7, Xavier (Cinci) 2.
Magnolia A. and M. 27, Arkansas S. T. 6
Maryville 14, Lenoir Rhyne 6.
Mich. Central 32, Iowa Teach. 0.
Milwaukee S. T. 8, Whitewater T. 0.
Murfreesboro 24, Miami 6.
Millsdale 13, Albion 0.
Missouri Valley 13, Baker 7.
Moorehead 20, Mahpeton 0.
Nebraska Wes. 14, York 0.
New Mexico Aggies 20, Wayland 6.
Oglethorpe 37, Wake Forest 0.
Oklahoma Baptist 16, Phillips 7.
Omaha 33, Buena Vista 6.
Presbyterian 6, Erskine 6.
Rockhurst 26, Chillicothe B. C. 6.
Southwest Mo. T. 20, Cent. M. T. 14.
St. Louis 20, Davis & Elkins 6.
St. Viator 12, Illinois 0.
Upper Iowa 18, Iowa Wes. 14.
Western Maryland 40, Johns Hopkins 0.
Wofford 13, Newberry 7.
Wyoming 13, Brigham Young 7.
Ypsilanti 32, Cedar Falls Teach. 6.

### MATSUYAMA WINS ANOTHER

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Kinrey Matsuyama scored his third consecutive victory in the eastern sectional three-cushion final round-robin by conquering Joseph Cosgrove, 50 to 35, in 50 innings here yesterday. It was the tenth game of the tournament. The Japanese expert averaged a point an inning, which is a record for the tournament thus far. Both Matsuyama and Cosgrove turned in excellent exhibitions, the winner scoring three high runs of 5 while Cosgrove had two best clusters of 4. Matsuyama gained the lead from the start and by dint of consistent playing gradually opened up a wide advantage over his opponent. Later, Cosgrove turned in an unexpected triumph over Alfredo De Oro of New York, defeating the latter, 50 to 46, in 70 innings. The high runs were Cosgrove 8, De Oro 6.

### U. C. SEXTET INVITED TO TRURO

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TRURO, N. S., Nov. 14—The University Club hockey team of Boston has been invited to appear in a series of exhibition games in the Halifax Forum during January, to oppose the Truro Bearcats, eastern Canadian champions, and the Halifax Wolverines, another star hockey sextet. The invitation was extended by long-distance telephone to George V. Brown, manager of the Boston Arena, by the Truro management.

### FRENCH TEAM TIES LEADERS

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—The French team, Alfred Letourner and Marcel Guimbretiere, last night moved into a tie for the lead of Chicago's twenty-sixth international six-day bicycle race, sharing the lead with Franco Georgetti and Gerard debaets, at the end of the fifth day. The leaders had pedaled 2212 miles, nine laps, and Georgetti and Debaets led in points with 155.

### COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Conn. Aggies 22, St. Stephen's 33.
Holy Cross 23, Brown 34.
Virginia P. I. 30, Virginia M. I. 48, Virginia 45.

## 'PLAYER CONTROL' ABANDONED AT B. U.

*By the Associated Press*

Dean Frederick R. Rogers of Boston University has said that "player control" of the football team had been abandoned for the remainder of the year, but would be resumed next year under a coach who believed in the system.

Moreover, Dean Rogers said, the player control system will be applied to other sports at Boston University. Sentiment among undergraduates and alumni has been against the player control system and Coach Hilary F. Mahaney of the football squad, who asserts player control places too much responsibility upon a captain, was quoted Monday as blaming the player control system for B. U.'s defeat by Tufts.

Dean Rogers, however, pointed out that Boston University lost all its football games last season under coaches' control, and that the only game won this year was under player control, with the coaches in the grandstand.

## YALE SEXTET READY FOR FIRST PRACTICE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14—Yale University's 1931-32 hockey season officially opened here last night with a meeting of the varsity and freshman candidates. The first practice of the year will be held on Monday, with Coach Holcomb York '17 in charge of the varsity. R. F. Vaughan '28 will be in charge of the junior varsity.

At the meeting, Harry T. Jones Jr. '32S, manager of the varsity sextet, told the 400-odd men present that this season will be much more interesting than others because of the impending Olympics. Capt. John E. Muhlfeld '32S and Coach York also spoke.

The freshman team will not start practice until Dec. 1, and Frank L. Luce Jr. '31, captain of the varsity six of last season, will be coach.

### HARPSTER MAY LEAVE GENEVA

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14 (AP)—Judge Walter P. Steffen's announcement in Chicago that he will quit as advisory coach at Carnegie Tech at the end of this season, yesterday strengthened earlier predictions that Howard Harpster, all-America quarterback and captain of Steffen's most brilliant team, the 1928 squad, would join the Plaid coaching staff, probably as Steffen's successor. Harpster's contract at Geneva College will expire at the end of this season.

### EASTERN LEAGUE MEETS NOV. 23

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 14 (AP)—The Eastern Baseball League will hold its annual meeting in Hartford Nov. 23, it was announced here last night by Fred J. Voos, chairman of the executive committee. Election of a president and secretary-treasurer, and discussion of the 1932 season will be the leading matters of business. Directors of the league will also form plans to make a drive for the selection of Springfield as the scene of the annual meeting of the minor leagues.

### WILLIAMS ELECTS FISHER

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—Stockton D. Fisher '33 of Sayreville, N. J., was elected captain of the Williams College cross-country team for next year here yesterday. Fisher has been a mainstay on the varsity harrier outfit for the past two seasons and last spring was a member of the Williams track team.

### COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

Dartmouth 4, Cornell 0.

## ALL-SCOTTISH TEAM VICTOR

### Defeats Baltimore Field Hockey Association Players, 5 to 0

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14—The All-Scottish women's field hockey eleven won its eighth victory in 10 starts here yesterday on Mount Washington Field when it defeated a team fielded by the Baltimore Field Hockey Association by 5 goals to 0. The two defeats came from the sticks of Philadelphia players, the first on the opening day of the tour several weeks ago, and the second last Wednesday.

Mrs. Kathleen Gillon went in as left wing against Baltimore, and, on the whole, the team proved more aggressive than in the match with the Philadelphians, to whom the tourists lost, 5 to 3, this week. The Americans put up a fast game, but in no department of the game showed superiority.

The Scottish players scored three goals in the first half, but it was not until midway in the second half that competition became close. It was then that the Baltimore backfield suddenly became aggressive and met the Scottish women with new power. Both of the Scottish goals made in the second half were scored within the first 15 minutes. Near the end of the period the Scottish players once more got control of the match, but were unable to increase the scoring.

The following players represented the Baltimore Field Hockey Association: Miss Florence Hoff, Miss Marjorie Corning, Miss Agnes Rodgers, Miss Marie Simes, Miss Margaret Johnson, Miss Betty Sappington, Miss Elizabeth Cogswell, Miss Betty Freeman, Miss Kathleen Norris, Miss Anne Pugh, and Miss Eva Claybrook. The summary:

| ALL-SCOTTISH | BALTIMORE |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Gillon, lw | rw, Miss Johnston |
| Miss Scott, li | ri, Miss Simes |
| Miss Adam, cf | cf, Miss Rodgers |
| Miss McKerrow, ri | li, Miss Corning |
| Miss Morrison, rw | lw, Miss Hoff |
| Miss Portland, lhb | chb, Miss Freeman |
| Miss Butters, chb | chb, Miss Cogswell |
| Miss Yule, rhb | lhb, Miss Sappington |
| Miss Oliver, lb | rb, Miss Pugh |
| Miss Park, rb | lb, Miss Norris |
| Mrs. Cleland, g | g, Miss Claybrook |

Score—All-Scottish 5, Baltimore 0. Goals—Miss Adam 3, Miss McKerrow, Miss Scott for All-Scottish. Umpires—Miss Harriet Rogers, Sweet Briar College (Virginia), for Baltimore; Miss Doris Morison-Inches, for Scotland. Time—Two 30m. periods.

## *Norway Sending Powerful Team*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Nov. 14—From the far-off Land of the Midnight Sun, Norway will send a powerful team to compete for international honors in the III Olympic Winter Games here next February, it is reported by the Norwegian-American Olympic Committee.

Probably the best-known member of the Norse contingent is Miss Sonja Henie, Olympic and world's champion woman figure skater. Miss Henie is reported as on her way to London to practice for the coming Lake Placid games.

Norway, always strong in speed-skating, will, according to the report, send Bernt Evenson, former world's titleholder; Ivar Ballingrud, holder of the world's record for 5000-meters; and Haakon Pederson and Thorstein Stenbeck, both ice stars of first rank.

In the 50-kilometer ski race Norway will be represented by Oscar Aas-Haugen, Arne Rustadstuen, Ole Stenen, and Sigurd Vestad.

Johan Grottumsbratten, who won the 18-kilometer ski race at the St. Moritz Winter Olympics in 1928, will head the Norse representatives in this event at Lake Placid. His team mates will be Kristian Hovde, Rustadstuen, and Vestad.

Grottumsbratten will also be a strong contender for laurels in the combined running and jumping event, which he also won at St. Moritz. With him will come Sverre Kolterud, Hans Vinjarengen, second-place winner at St. Moritz, and Stenen.

Birger Ruud, one of the greatest ski jumpers of the world, will come to Lake Placid. Also on the Norse jumping team will be Reidar Anderson, Hans Beck, and Kaare Walberg.

## NEW CHICAGO FIELD HOUSE OPENS DEC. 28

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—An interscholastic basketball tournament is to open University of Chicago's new $700,000 field house Dec. 28, it is announced by A. A. Stagg, athletic director. The same evening the Maroon varsity will play a practice game with Carleton College in the structure.

Due to the great increase in seating capacity over that available at Bartlett Gymnasium, the basketball scale of prices will be cut in half. Tickets for non-Conference games are to be 50 cents and for Conference contests 75 cents. Season books, good for the interscholastic tournament, for varsity practice games and for championship games are to be $7. The home schedule follows:

Dec. 12—Bradley Polytechnic Institute; 19—Western State Teachers College; 30—Carleton College.
Jan. 2—Carnegie Institute of Technology; 9—Minnesota; 16—Wisconsin.
Feb. 13—Purdue; 20—Ohio; 29—Iowa.
March 5—Illinois.

## HUTCHISON ELECTED 'W. AND J.' PRESIDENT

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14 (AP)—Dr. Ralph C. Hutchison, dean of American College at Teheran, Persia, last night was elected president of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Penna., at a special meeting of the board of trustees of the college here.

Dr. Hutchison will be one of the youngest college presidents in the United States. The board of trustees indicated he might take over his new duties before the end of the year, but set no definite date. Dr. Hutchison succeeds Dr. S. S. Baker, who resigned as head of the college several months ago.

## BY-PLAYS

### RANKING THE TENNIS PLAYER

WHEN the ranking list for United States women tennis players made its appearance about a year ago, and the name of Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., better known as Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, did not appear at the head of the list, there were many followers of the court game who were inclined to feel that, despite the fact that Mrs. Moody did not play in the United States singles championship that year, the fact that she had won the British women's championship at Wimbledon as well as the French championship at Paris was enough to prove that she was not only the best woman player in the United States, but also in the world. It had, however, been the practice of the United States Lawn Tennis Association ranking committees to base their rating on playing done in the United States, and on that ground no doubt the committee had to leave Mrs. Moody off the list. In future, however, this will not happen, as the association voted at its last annual meeting to take into consideration the playing of an American whether done in the United States or in some other country.

And now a questionable situation has arisen in the rankings of the college players, as Keith Gledhill of Stanford University is placed at the head of the list, while the name of H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of University of Southern California does not appear at all. This, according to the chairman of the intercollegiate ranking committee, was due to the fact that the list was based solely on play in the intercollegiate tournament, and on such a basis there is no question but what Gledhill is entitled to the honor of being ranked No. 1 in college circles. But, on the other hand, Vines is undoubtedly the best player in the colleges of the United States today. It is true that he did not play in the intercollegiate tournament; but it would seem as if the situation were, in a way, similar to that of Mrs. Moody in 1930. Then, too, if we may consider former national rankings, winning the championship title has not necessarily meant the champion must be ranked No. 1, as in 1914 R. Norris Williams 2d won the national singles championship, but Maurice E. McLaughlin was ranked No. 1. It would seem as if the intercollegiate ranking committee might well consider the merits of every player in college circles, irrespective of whether he competes in the championship tournament or not.

* * *

### JAPANESE JUMPING INTO THE LIMELIGHT

In past Olympic Games United States athletes have generally cleaned up enough points in the field events to win the track and field championship, despite the fact that they have not been very successful in the running events. Now it begins to look as if Uncle Sam's representatives would have to spruce up if they are to hold their advantage, as the Japanese appear to be rapidly jumping into the limelight, and if they keep on they will be winning a number of those field events which the United States has been relying upon. Since the last Olympics, Chuhei Nambu has bettered the world's record for the running broad jump, while Mikio Oda has bettered the running, hop, step and jump mark. Perhaps the best solution that Uncle Sam can find will be to develop some runners who can win track titles to replace those lost in the field events.

*Becomes New Head Of National Guard*

BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE E. LEACH

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The job of running the national guard was placed yesterday in the hands of Brig.-Gen. George E. Leach, a former Mayor of Minneapolis, when Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, announced his selection to become chief of the militia bureau to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Maj.-Gen. William G. Everson.

## Managers Gain By Experience In Trade Trials

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14—Great benefit has come to American business from basic ideas of management learned in the last two years, according to Mr. William J. Graham, a vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Company. Mr. Graham made this statement in addressing the American Management Association, of which he is the president.

"Increased realization that good management can reduce costs, increase production, eliminate waste, create new markets and reduce working efforts has come out of the present travail," he said. "We are busy now substituting improved processes and systems, which assure success, for haphazard methods which got by over periods of inflation and prosperity hectic enough to obscure inefficiency and to make profits despite poor management."

The growing economic interdependence of the world was discussed by Mr. John Sullivan, marketing counselor. He declared that business men doing an international business must be something of international statesmen.

A state of change will certainly be emphatic during future years, he continued. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, he said, there is throughout export markets a closer and more general coincidence of conditions affecting prosperity than was the case previously. The degree of international economic relationship has heightened and become more sensitive.

"The job, then, to be done in export markets is a marketing job, not only a job of production or of finance, or of appointing agents, distributors or dealers," Mr. Graham concluded. "Any company interested in export business will have to study economic conditions, movements and developments, not spasmodically but all the time."

Mr. Dexter S. Kimball, dean of engineering at Cornell University, urged that management formulate policies for all branches of business hereafter, in order to avoid the pitfalls of the past. He spoke at the annual banquet of the association.

## Trade Told to Keep Hands Off Schools

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO — Business would do better to leave the schools to the specialists who run them and not try to make too many specifications about the product, speakers at the Illinois Vocational Association meeting here recently declared.

"Schools must have confidence in their own intelligence and not look to industry to tell them what to do," according to Mr. James Mullenbach, labor arbitrator for the clothing trades in a large manufacturing concern here. Dr. Charles H. Judd, director of the school of education of the University of Chicago, supported Mr. Mullenbach's contention.

"Our public schools 'deliver the goods' far better than our industrial system," Mr. Mullenbach said. "It isn't the schools that are failing. It is industry that need to find a way to organize for the employment of the people."

## *Illinois Farmer Best Corn Husker*

GRUNDY CENTER, Iowa, Nov. 14 (AP)—From an Illinois farmhouse Mr. Orville Welch, national cornhusking champion for 1931, will reign as king of the corn belt, his dominion the cornfields of eight states.

The young farmer from Monticello, Ill., who husks corn for fun, works barehanded and uses only a palm hook.

Downing 10 contestants in the eighth annual huskers' tourney, yesterday, the new monarch turned in for the 80 minutes' work a gross husked of 2255 pounds, to top the field at an average of 49 ears per minute, with only 7½ pounds, least in the field, left in his eight rows of corn, and only 6.6 ounces of husks left for every 100 pounds—all for a net of 2196.4 pounds husked, or 31.37 bushels.

Mr. Welch has husked in seven Illinois State contests and last year was fifth at the national meet in Norton, Kan.

### YOEMANS WINS CRIMSON TITLE

Edward Yoemans Jr. '33 won the Harvard University fall singles title on Friday at Cambridge, Mass., by defeating William C. Thompson '32, alternate on the 1931 varsity squad, 6—3, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4. Yoemans, who is seeded second, was a member of the University of North Carolina team which broke Harvard's string of tennis victories last spring.

## GRANGE WARNED OF DESIGNS ON FARM PROGRAM

### Told of Coming Attempt to Repeal Agricultural Marketing Act

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 14—The farmers of America will be compelled to fight in the next Congress to hold what they have, and if they can get through the session with such legislation intact as they now have on the statute books, they will be fortunate, the National Grange convention was warned Friday night by Mr. Remington W. Dunlap, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

A determined effort unquestionably will be made to repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act or to amend it so it will be of little use, Mr. Dunlap declared, and there will be an effort to emasculate the tariff which, he said, as affecting the farmer, is by far the best tariff ever written.

In a desperate attempt by "folks of the city" to obtain their food even cheaper than at present, added Mr. Dunlap, the Tariff Commission likewise will be the target.

"Let us preserve American markets for the American farmer. That is one thing we must do," he said. "I expect to see the farmer fighting harder for a protective tariff in the coming Congress than industry ever did."

Taxation of wealth and issuance by the Government of $5,000,000,000 or $10,000,000,000 in bonds for relief of unemployment was advocated by Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin.

"If our Government could send 4,000,000 men to war," he said, "it should be able to put 5,000,000 men to work to save prosperity for democracy."

A congressional pronouncement in favor of price stability as a national policy would do more than anything else to restore confidence, declared Mr. G. V. Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer, Chicago, in an address on "Honest Money."

A mandate to the Federal Reserve System to maintain the supply of money and credit in such relation to the needs of business that the average commodity price level will be kept stable was advocated by Mr. Gregory, who pointed out that a number of bills would be introduced in the next Congress to carry out the proposed monetary stabilization program, and to grant the Federal Reserve System such additional powers as may be needed to make it effective.

After the price level has been restored to a reasonable point, he said, a national policy of stability in the purchasing power of money will do more than anything else to make permanent prosperity possible.

## North Carolina Inducts Graham At State School

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Dr. Frank P. Graham has been inaugurated as eleventh president of the University of North Carolina, the first having been Joseph Caldwell, Princeton graduate, who took office in 1804.

In the early 1800's another Princeton man headed

# EDUCATIONAL

## Making Child's Street-Crossing Adventure Safe

By DOROTHEA KAHN
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago

THE adventure of crossing the street, a big one to a small child if the highway happens to be lively with whizzing automobiles, lumbering trucks, and darting motorcycles, can be made a truly educational experience, it is being shown in schools that are making efforts to teach safety.

An analysis of the thought qualities that make for safety is the basis of some of the best educational work being done along this line. What makes a child safe, traffic experts ask themselves, and they answer by naming qualities of character that at first glance would seem to be rather far removed from the merely physical act of getting from one curb to another.

"Self-government" and "self-sacrifice," were listed among these qualities by Mr. F. C. Lynch, director of the Kansas City Safety Council, in a recent talk to traffic experts here. He named also alertness, judgment, and skill.

"The presence of selfishness is the largest problem in accident prevention work," Mr. Lynch said.

If this is the case, and it seems reasonable to assume it is, then what a field for safety education lies open in the home as well as the school!

**Points in Character**

Obedience to law, joy in doing something well, and watchfulness for others, are developments of character which enable little people as well as big to live on good terms with motor-driven vehicles; and these are qualities which mother, father and teacher need to encourage jointly in the worth-while effort to teach boys and girls the art of crossing streets successfully.

Self-sacrifice may take many forms. For the older boy it may mean giving up his play time and getting to school 15 minutes early in order to serve in a traffic patrol, helping younger children through traffic. An estimated 100,000 patrol boys in 1000 cities are actually performing this service. Even the kindergartner may find opportunities to practice self-sacrifice by conquering the impulse to pursue a ball into the lane of traffic.

The United States Commissioner of Education, Mr. William John Cooper, is one of the educators who see the moral qualities involved in safety.

"The child must learn," he said in a recent address, "that his positive coöperation is needed to make rapid travel pleasant for himself and the operator of motor vehicles."

Wise teachers and experienced traffic experts find that it is more effective to teach children safe behavior as an art and a duty than to scare them into caution. The normal child is adventurous, and he has a right to his adventure, one highway engineer points out. But he must learn how to have it without a single failure.

One of the country's leading traffic experts, Dr. Miller McClintock of Harvard University, is convinced that safety is something that can be learned by children. In a letter he put his views as follows:

"Through the proper application of practical principles in safety education, school children will become, as is already the case, 'traffic conscious,' and have, as they develop, a natural mechanism of self-protection." Dr. McClintock added that he thought the indications were that the next generation would be a much safer one with respect to the streets and highways.

A mere layman can observe this trend. It is reassuring to see a little dog, about to cross the road, look in both directions before making the sally. He has learned to adjust himself to his machine-age environment. His great-great-grandfather who barked his way gayly down the driveway after trotting horses, taking unrighteous delight in their discomfiture, would be puzzled indeed to know why Mr. Dog of 1931 is so cautious on the highway. Surely he would think times aren't what they used to be when a dog's place was behind the family surrey and he was expected to jog-trot down the road. But the 1931 canine, like the small child of the present day, knows instinctively much about behavior in traffic that an earlier generation would have had to learn by hard study. Mere babies now know the meaning of red and green lights. Traffic signals are to them a native language.

**That Which Is Still Better**

It is a good beginning, but not enough. It is one thing to do things right by guess but a better one to know just why one does a thing correctly. The more assurance a child has, the greater will be his ability to cope with traffic problems, first as a pedestrian, later as the driver of an automobile.

So why not start in the kindergarten or the nursery? Teachers of safety agree that this is the very best place to begin. It's as much fun as any game. In some schools the teacher chalk-marks a street intersection on the floor. Billy is told to make believe he is a motor truck coming down the street. William impersonates a bus and the twins are automobiles. The rest of the children are pedestrians and each is given an opportunity to cross the street. Simple rules are put before the pedestrians. Look both ways before crossing. Walk, don't run. Cross at the corner, not in the middle of the street.

Then comes the real adventure. The children go outdoors with teacher to a real street and look over the situation. Now they practice under actual conditions, always under the careful supervision of the teacher, sometimes with the aid of the school patrol, those older children who are charged with the safety of the younger.

Safety stories help the youngest children to learn the rules. The National Safety Council at 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, puts out a quantity of useful material to aid teachers. One of the stories printed in a magazine issued by the council is a sample of the entertaining way the subject is presented.

It is "The Twins' First Lesson," a story by Elsie Gaugh Higgins. The twins are two baby kittens, Guess and Guess Again. Mrs. Tabby Cat, their mother, had given them the best of instruction. As the story relates, Mrs. Tabby held up a paw and said slowly and seriously, "Whenever you wish to cross the street, always look up the street and down the street and then when there is no automobile coming, walk quickly and directly across to the other side!"

It was a good lesson, but there came a day when Guess forgot it. The ball he was playing with rolled into the street and he raced after it.

"Then," the story continues, "his little white tail stood straight up and his fur stood straight out, for coming toward him was a huge automobile, a grocery truck. It looked as large as a house to poor little Guess, and he shivered and shook and meowed very loudly and then he closed his eyes tightly as he heard a great screeching of brakes.

"When he opened them Jimmy Brown had stopped the grocery truck and was leaning out and talking to him.

"'You silly, silly kitten,' he said. 'Don't you know any better than to run out into the road without looking up the street and down the street? Scat!'

"Guess ran as fast as he could to the sidewalk. Jimmy Brown drove on, and Guess Again called across, 'Remember the lesson, Guess!' But Guess was remembering. He looked up the street and down the street and when no automobile was coming he walked quickly and directly across to the other side."

Much other useful material is prepared through the education division of the National Safety Council. A list of its publications can be obtained by writing to the division at 1 Park Avenue, New York. The list includes posters, safety plays and general material for schools. The United States Office of Education is publishing a bulletin on current practice in safety education, which may be ordered as Bulletin, 1931, No. 21.

All these materials are helpful. The facts are necessary. It is important for a child to know and remember, for example, that one should always face the traffic when walking down a country road, although this means walking on the left side. It is important for children to form the habit of looking for the policeman at busy corners.

But still more vital to child safety are the basic lessons of home, school and Sunday school—"obedience to law," "self-control," "self-sacrifice." These are the qualities of a good soldier of peace, and what normal boy or girl would not enlist in this army?

FIRST THEY MUST LEARN TO HOE AND WEED IF THEY WOULD LATER BE TEACHERS IN FARMING

The October Springtime of Australia Brings Out the Normal-School Garden Student.

Agricultural education is well established and progressive in Victoria, and because of an accommodating rainfall farming is more extensively followed here than in any other state of Australia. There are two agricultural colleges and a number of agricultural high schools in Victoria. The young men and women in the pictures are taking a practical training in nursery work at the State's school nursery. In this land, primary education is free, while secondary education is private and denominational. There are nearly 30 technical schools, 6 domestic arts schools, about 25 junior high schools as well as 33 regular high schools, a college of horticulture, a workingmen's college, and the University of Melbourne with the outlying colleges which it encompasses.

## The Parent

Rockford, Ill.

Dear Friends:

The thought of giving was beautifully expressed in an incident I should like to relate.

A group of mothers had assembled on a neighborhood porch to enjoy the pleasant summer afternoon together. Their conversation drifted to the common meeting ground—children.

"This weather is just marvelous for picnics at the lake," one remarked, "but it does seem we're never able to get out any more with the children."

"Isn't that right?" another chimed in. "You certainly do have to give up things when there are children. They're sweet, but such a responsibility!"

"Yes, there are lots of sacrifices," Mrs. —— echoed.

One who did not partake in this trend of talk (the mother of four energetic boys) was asked what she had given up.

"As I see it," she said, "the only things I've ever given up for my children are a lot of bad thoughts—impatience, selfishness, jealousy, etc. And my giving up has really involved no sacrifice, because I saw I was losing nothing that I needed or wanted. A child ceases to be a joy when it is regarded as a responsibility, but it remains joy when that burdening sense of responsibility is given up."

I would also like to tell of a Monitor scrapbook I have found most useful and enjoyable to grown-ups as well as to children.

A sturdy loose-leaf notebook was neatly covered with a bright figured block print. In the front in green cross-stitch lettering appears the title, "I Record Only the Sunny Hours." Plain white typewriter paper is used as the filler.

On lifting the front cover the reader is greeted by a saucy picture of Snubs, and on the pages following he finds Snubs's adventures clipped from his old home in the Monitor. Waddles follows this, and there are also short poems and pictures from the Children's Page.

In the latter half of the book I have put clippings from The Parent column. This is of great interest to the mother who happens to be showing the book to her children. She also finds little sketches from other pages and an occasional poem.

A convenient pocket in the back cover holds advertisements for future references—things for children, household needs, etc.

(Miss) H. G. O.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my appreciation for The Parent column, and would like to contribute my bit toward it. I have always tried to show my children that money is not our only need nor our only means of support. I have endeavored to have them realize that we help ourselves to meet our own need by being thoughtful to each other and to others outside the home circle. (Mrs.) E. S.

## Kentucky Considers Its School Affairs

### IV—School Year and Its Cost

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Louisville, Ky.

VISITORS in rural Kentucky often are surprised to see overalled and gingham-clad children trudging to and from school under the blazing sun of July, and they inquire if school does not hold rather late in these parts. The fact is that school is just beginning. It starts in July and runs through December as a general rule, for despite laws intended to put into force a seven or eight-month term, six months remains the length of the term in nearly two-thirds of the counties.

Kentucky rural children do not get six calendar months of schooling, either, but six months of 20 school days each or 120 days. This being subject to five days' off for teacher institute work and two legal holidays, the actual term is even shorter. In the graded and city school districts the children enjoy, as a rule, 72 months of schooling during their eight years of the elementary course, whereas rural children have only 48 months ordinarily. Rural children, therefore, either must do one-third more work in a given period or take 12 years to complete the term. The inevitable result is that rural children receive an average of even less than two-thirds as much elementary education as city children. That this constitutes one of Kentucky's greatest educational handicaps may be seen at once when it is realized that two-thirds of the State's children attend rural schools.

The visitor to Kentucky wants to know why these children trudge off to school when it is so hot that it is often impossible to do good school work. The first answer is: "The children are needed on the farm in planting time." In the spring the children work in the fields, it is true, and seasonal needs are thus recognized, but it may be pointed out, the counties which operate the longer term of eight or nine months, and begin their terms in September, have proved that Kentucky farmers can keep their children regularly in school just as easily as the farmers of other states.

**Local Conditions**

In the mountains and hilly districts the peculiar problem of poor roads governs the school term, and in the highlands, too, July and August are not so hot. If a school term of eight or nine months were provided in the mountain regions, the Kentucky Educational Commission recommended, it might open in July, run through December, reopen in April and close for a brief holiday late in June.

Obviously the conditions under which rural schools in Kentucky operate preclude satisfactory results. Even where the term has been lengthened beyond six months, attendance is unsatisfactory. R. E. Jaggers, supervisor of rural elementary schools, recommends that a law be enacted fixing a uniform minimum term for all grades of the public school system.

Scores of tests conducted by the General Education Board of New York show that the city elementary schools of Kentucky are below the standard reached in other states in some cases as much as a year. The showing of rural elementary schools is described as "wretchedly poor"; two or three years below standard. The condemnation of the educational examiners was severe on this point: "Politics, lack of training, lack of interest combine to render the schools of Kentucky among the very poorest that, up to this time, we have examined."

The problem of school finances, of support for the educational system, is naturally the basic problem, for with plenty of money the proper kind of schoolhouses could be built, adequate salaries could be paid the right kind of teachers, the most capable executives would be attracted, and proper equipment could be furnished rural districts now entirely lacking any kind of modern facilities.

Kentucky has upwards of $24,000,000 invested in its school plant, city and rural, but the average investment per pupil is less than half the average for the United States—one-third less in the cities than the city average for the nation, and about one-half the average amount for rural schools is invested in Kentucky rural districts. But Kentucky is probably getting as much for what it has spent as many other states. Current expenditures run about the same average as the amount of the investment, the rural average per pupil being about 50 per cent, city average 75 per cent, and total state average about 50 per cent of the respective averages for the whole country.

Kentucky supports its schools by state and local taxation. A state tax of 18 cents on each $100 of property valuation is apportioned to the counties for teachers' salaries according to the number of children in each between 6 and 18 years of age.

**County Variations**

Locally, each county is empowered to levy a tax of from 25 to 75 cents on each $100 of assessed property value. The minimum is mandatory, a forward step taken in 1920. Kentucky, however, is marked by extreme variations in population and wealth. Some counties have back of each child nearly $10,000 in taxable property, while others have only a few hundred dollars per child. The children of a poor foothills county have every moral right to as good an elementary education as those of the rich counties of the Bluegrass or those which include the big industrial cities along the Ohio River. Yet for a county with a low total of assessable property to raise as much money per child as more fortunate counties would require a tax many times higher. Obviously the sacrifice is impossible. The system does not permit of counties imposing the same school tax to enjoy equally good schools. Inevitably the poorer counties have only six months of school and pay the poorest teachers the lowest wage—if they can raise the money. It is not an uncommon thing for teachers to go unpaid.

M. B.


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# RAILS AGAIN DRAG STOCK MARKET DOWN

## New Lows Established by New York Central and Radio

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP) — The stock market experienced another setback today, but managed to recover a little in the late trading, as better support appeared in the wheat market.

Rails again dragged the list down, and Radio and Radio Keith broke about a point to new lows, reflecting indications of a stockholders' controversy over the proposed reorganization of Radio Keith.

Net losses in shares ranged from 1 to 4 points in many issues at the finish, but final prices were generally from fractions to a point above the lowest of the morning. The closing tone was heavy. The turnover for the short session was around a million shares.

Selling of the rails apparently reflected further discussion of the prospect of dividend reductions, and fears that relief from the proposed rate increases and wage reductions would be deferred.

Whether the changes in the Interstate Commerce Commission's conditional rate increase, suggested by the railway executives yesterday, will hold up relief from that quarter remains to be seen. Although the executives have appointed a committee to confer with labor heads, no early agreement on wages is generally expected in Wall Street.

Wall Street's reaction to President Hoover's suggestion of a system of mortgage discount banks was generally favorable, but it had little influence on the share market. Johns-Manville, American Radiator and Sears Roebuck, which do large businesses in building materials, showed a little momentary firmness.

### Substantial Declines

Shares closing about 2 to 4 points lower included New York Central, which again penetrated new low ground, New Haven, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Norfolk & Western, American Telephone, du Pont and Coca Cola. U. S. Steel lost a point, net.

The coppers were again an isolated firm spot. Anaconda, Kennecott and Cerro de Pasco gained a point or so. The trade is now hopeful of an early international agreement on production.

The week-end estimate of operating schedules in the Youngstown steel area was again encouraging, indicating that next week's operations will be around 40 per cent of capacity contrasted with 37 this week.

The bond market was irregular, but the Japanese issues were again firm, and the Germans recovered.

In commodities, bar silver was about steady, but cotton turned a little heavy, losing 40 to 55 cents a bale.

In foreign exchanges, strength of the Argentine peso was a feature. The gold peso rose 2 cents to 55¾ cents. Sterling also was firm, ruling at $3.76⅜ for sables, up ⅜ of a cent.

### Bonds Drift Lower

Bonds drifted lower in dull trading today. Rallies in Japanese and German loans featured the late dealings.

No sales of any sort appeared in a large number of the more important issues, and many others experienced only single small transactions. Consequently the majority of losses were small but fairly wide declines indicated in a few instances the lack of buying orders.

Columbian 6s of October 1961, Utilities Power & Light debenture 5½s, International Match 5s, Illinois Central 4⅜s of 1966 and New York Central 5⅛s of 2013 lost from 1 to 2 points. These declines were larger than most of the losses.

The downward movement was general but not inclusive. Nickel Plate 4s of 1978, Chicago & North Western 4⅜s of 1949, Kreuger & Toll 5s and Austria 5s of 1957 gained from 1 to 2 points. Judged by the usual standards the turnover in behalf of foreign groups was small.

A good measure of the market's pace appeared in the Liberty and U. S. Treasury loans. No sales of any kind were recorded in the Treasury 3½s of 1940-43 and of 1941-43, the 3¼s and the 3s during the first half when the total turnover in this group amounted to about $300,000. More or less the same conditions prevailed in other parts of the list.

German 5½s and 7s lost about 1 point on the early sales, most of which they recovered during the last half hour. Japanese 6½s of 1954 were moderately active and rose consistently, reaching the day's highest prices shortly before the close.

## BOSTON STOCKS

### Closing Prices

| Sales | High | Low | Nov. 14 | Nov. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | Am & Cont | 5½ | 5 | 5 |
| 825 | Am T&T | 139½ | 137¾ | 138 |
| 2400 | Andes Pet | .07 | .06 | .06 |
| 110 | Avia Sec | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 10 | Big Sanf | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 70 | Bos El | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 25 | Bos Prop | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ |
| 15 | Cop Range | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 160 | Cr & Int | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 20 | East SS | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 104 | E G&F pf | 82½ | 81 | 81 |
| 36 | Edison Elec | 218 | 215 | 215 |
| 10 | Fed Mat S | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 13 | Gal Houston | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 200 | Galv H pf | .40 | .40 | .40 |
| 105 | Gen Capital | 24½ | 24 | 24 |
| 15 | Hathaway B | 9½ | 9 | 9½ |
| 100 | Jenk Tel | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 20 | Nash | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| 30 | NE Tel | 128 | 126 | 126 |
| 450 | No Indiana | .65 | .63 | .65 |
| 10 | Pac Mills | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 100 | Quincy Min | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 60 | St Mary Ld | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 50 | Shawmut | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 60 | Stone&Webstr | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17½ |
| 30 | Swift & Co | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 30 | Torrington | 38 | 34½ | 34½ |
| 14 | Uni Found | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 80 | Uni Shoe | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 5 | Util Hyd | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 10 | Venez H | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 175 | War Bros | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅝ |

## Public Utility Earnings

SOUTHWESTERN GAS & ELEC. CO.

| | 1931 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. quar. gross | $1,902,010 | $1,504,553 |
| Net aft tax & chgs* | 722,087 | 447,874 |
| 12 mos gross | 5,607,320 | 5,557,566 |
| Net aft tax & chgs* | 2,161,409 | 1,465,120 |

*Before depreciation.

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 surplus of $583,405 after taxes and charges, equal to 67 cents a share, par $50, on the 863,854 shares of stock. This compares with $1,865,112, or $2.16 a share, in the September quarter of 1930.

# SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

| 1931 High | 1931 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Nov. 14 | Nov. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14¼ | 2½ | | Abitibi Pow & P | 600 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3¼ |
| 82 | 5 | 6 | Abitibi pf | 300 | 13½ | 12½ | 13 | 13½ |
| 23½ | 7 | 1 | Adams Express | 1800 | 8¾ | 8 | 8 | 8⅛ |
| 20 | 18 | 1.60 | Affiliated Prod | 300 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | 18½ |
| 109⅜ | 82 | 3 | Air Reduction | 2100 | 96 | 94 | 95 | 94⅞ |
| 10⅜ | 1¾ | | Airway Elec App | 200 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 20¼ | 7 | .40 | Alaska-Juneau | 4100 | 16½ | 15½ | 16⅛ | 15⅞ |
| 12¾ | 3¾ | | Alleghany Corp | 700 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ | 3½ |
| 182¾ | 68 | 8 | Allied Chem | 1700 | 89¾ | 86¾ | 88 | 88¾ |
| 126 | 114⅛ | 7 | Allied Chem pf | 100 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 42¾ | 14 | 1 | Allis Chalmers | 1100 | 18 | 17⅜ | 18 | 18 |
| 23 | 13 | 2 | Amerada | 400 | 17 | 16½ | 17 | 17 |
| 29¼ | 6½ | .. | Am Ag Ch C pf | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | .. |
| 29¾ | 8½ | .. | Am Ag Ch Del | 100 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 9¼ |
| 62¾ | 18 | 3† | Am Bank Note | 400 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 21 |
| 124⅝ | 96 | 7 | Am Brake S&F pf | 100 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 129¾ | 71⅜ | 5† | Am Can | 3100 | 81¼ | 80¼ | 81 | 81¼ |
| 38¾ | 9 | 1 | Am Car & Fdry | 300 | 13¾ | 12¾ | 13⅜ | 13¾ |
| 86 | 40 | 7 | Am Car & F pf | 220 | 55½ | 50½ | 52½ | 58¾ |
| 48⅝ | 31¼ | 3† | Am Chicle | 100 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35⅝ |
| 21¾ | 5 | .. | Am Colortype | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | .. |
| 14½ | 5 | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 1900 | 9¼ | 8¾ | 9¼ | 9⅛ |
| 51¾ | 10⅝ | .. | Am & For Pow | 4200 | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 14¼ | 14⅜ |
| 90 | 40 | 6 | Am & For Pow 6 | 100 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 45¼ |
| 100 | 43¼ | 7 | Am & For Pow 7 | 200 | 53 | 53 | 53 | .. |
| 79½ | 25 | .. | Am & For Pw 2pf | 100 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 36 | 6 | .. | Am International | 300 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ |
| 39¾ | 8 | 1 | Am Locomotive | 1400 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13⅜ | 13 |
| 84¾ | 59⅛ | 7 | Am Loco pf | 500 | 59⅝ | 59⅛ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 23⅝ | 5 | 3 | Am Metal | 400 | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | 8½ |
| 89½ | 21 | 6 | Am Metal 6% | 40 | 36 | 36 | 36 | .. |
| 39⅞ | 1⅛ | .. | Am Nat Gas pf | 130 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 57⅛ | 35 | 3† | Am News | 10 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 64⅛ | 14½ | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 2400 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | 19¾ |
| 21⅜ | 6 | .60 | Am Radiator | 2900 | 9¾ | 9 | 9¼ | 9½ |
| 37⅞ | 10 | 4 | Am Rolling Mill | 1200 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅞ | 14 |
| 42 | 20 | 5 | Am Shipbuilding | 10 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 25 |
| 111⅞ | 33 | 4 | Am Safety Razor | 500 | 35⅝ | 35 | 35 | 37¼ |
| 83½ | 19¾ | 1½ | Am Smelt & Ref | 1300 | 31⅝ | 29¾ | 31⅝ | 30½ |
| 4½ | 1½ | .. | Am Solvents & C | 1300 | .. | 1½ | .. | 1½ |
| 1¾ | 1 | .. | Am Solvents pf | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1¾ |
| 31¾ | 7¾ | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 400 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¼ |
| 60 | 34½ | 5 | Am Sugar Ref | 1900 | 49½ | 48¼ | 48¼ | 50 |
| 201¾ | 121½ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 12100 | 139¼ | 137⅜ | 137½ | 139¾ |
| 80¾ | 23¼ | 3 | Am Wat W&E | 1900 | 36 | 34½ | 35 | 36 |
| 79 | 22 | 3 | Am WW&E ct | 100 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 11⅞ | 3¾ | .. | Am Woolen | 300 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 40 | 20 | .. | Am Woolen pf | 500 | 26 | 25⅝ | 25¾ | 27 |
| 43¼ | 12⅜ | .. | Anaconda Cop | 5300 | 17⅞ | 16¼ | 17⅜ | 16¾ |
| 18 | 8 | .. | Archer Daniels | 200 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14 |
| 72 | 20 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 100 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 2⅞ | ½ | .. | Armour Ill B | 400 | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 4⅞ | 6 | .. | Armour Ill pf | 200 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9⅞ |
| 9 | 3½ | .. | Arnold Constable | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | .. |
| 28⅞ | 3½ | 2† | Asso Apparel Ind | 300 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | 4 |
| 24⅜ | 9¾ | 2 | Asso Dry Goods | 300 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 13⅜ |
| 203⅞ | 97½ | 10 | Atchison T&SF | 2900 | 110⅛ | 108½ | 109 | 110⅝ |
| 108¼ | 90 | 5 | Atchison pf | 100 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92½ |
| 120 | 52 | 7 | Atl Coast Line | 500 | 86½ | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 23⅝ | 9½ | 1 | Atl Refining | 600 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14 |
| 54 | 20⅜ | 4 | Atlas Powder | 700 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 30 |
| 11⅜ | 5 | 1 | Austin Nichols | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | .. |
| 295½ | 84½ | 4† | Auburn Auto | 13600 | 127 | 122 | 124¾ | 127¼ |
| 6½ | 2½ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 400 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | 3 |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27⅞ | 6¼ | .. | Baldwin Loco | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9⅞ |
| 87⅞ | 28 | 4 | Balt & Ohio | 1700 | 33½ | 32¾ | 33 | 33⅜ |
| 66¾ | 26 | 3½ | Bangor & Aroos | 300 | 32 | 30 | 30 | .. |
| 10 | 1¾ | .. | Barker Bros | 150 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4½ | 4¾ | 1 | Barnsdall A | 900 | 7½ | 7 | 7¼ | 8⅛ |
| 81 | 37 | 4 | BeatrieceCream | 100 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 62 | 37½ | 3 | Beech-Nut Pack | 300 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | 48 |
| 25½ | 12⅜ | 1 | Bendix Aviation | 3600 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18⅜ | 18¾ |
| 46¼ | 24¼ | 2 | Best & Co | 300 | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 70⅜ | 22⅝ | 4 | Bethlehem Steel | 6700 | 29¼ | 28⅜ | 29 | 29⅝ |
| 43 | 20¾ | 1½ | Bohn Alum & Br | 700 | 25½ | 24½ | 24⅝ | 25¾ |
| 66¼ | 50 | 4 | Bon Ami A | 100 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 55½ |
| 76½ | 37 | 3† | Borden | 3800 | 49¼ | 48¼ | 48½ | 49½ |
| 22⅞ | 8½ | 1½ | Briggs Mfg | 600 | 11¾ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 11 |
| 30¾ | 9¾ | .. | Borg Warner | 800 | 13¾ | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 69⅜ | 31⅛ | 4 | Brooklyn Man T | 800 | 39⅞ | 39½ | 39½ | 40¼ |
| 64⅜ | 50 | 6 | Brooklyn Q pf | 100 | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | .. |
| 15 | 3¼ | .. | Brunswick Balke | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 5 |
| 9½ | 2⅝ | .. | Bruns Terminal | 200 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 5⅛ | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2 | .. | Budd Mfg | 800 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ |
| 13 | 4⅛ | 1 | Budd Wheel | 200 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 23 | 4 | .. | Bullard | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 32¼ | 10 | 1 | Burroughs Add | 300 | 14½ | 14½ | 14¼ | 14⅜ |
| 31 | 15⅜ | 2½ | Bush Terminal | 200 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19⅞ |
| 104 | 52 | 7 | Bush Term deb | 10 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 69¾ | 12⅜ | .. | Byers | 2200 | 18⅝ | 17⅜ | 18¼ | 19 |
| 106⅞ | 69 | 7 | Byers pf | 100 | 69 | 69 | 69 | .. |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | 10¼ | 2 | Calif Packing | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 45 | 14 | 3 | Canada Dry | 500 | 19 | 18½ | 18¾ | 19¼ |
| 45⅜ | 11 | 1½ | Canadian Pacific | 400 | 16½ | 16 | 16⅛ | 16½ |
| 36⅜ | 25 | .. | Capital Admin pf | 2700 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 28 |
| 131½ | 33¼ | .. | Case Thresh | 12900 | 48 | 45¼ | 46 | 48 |
| 52½ | 11½ | 3 | Caterpillar Trac | 700 | 15½ | 14⅜ | 15⅛ | 15 |
| 25⅜ | 15 | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17½ |
| 8¼ | 2½ | .. | Century Ribbon | 100 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6¾ |
| 30¼ | 9⅞ | 1 | Cerro de Pasco | 1900 | 20¼ | 18⅝ | 20¼ | 19 |
| 23¼ | 3¼ | .. | Checker Cab Mfg | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 54½ | 14¼ | 3 | Chesapeake Corp | 1200 | 26 | 25½ | 25½ | 26½ |
| 46½ | 23½ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 3200 | 32¼ | 31¼ | 31⅝ | 32 |
| 77⅛ | 3½ | .. | Chi & Gt West | 400 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 27½ | 12 | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 800 | 16 | 15½ | 16 | 16¾ |
| 87½ | 2 | .. | Chi Mil & St P | 500 | 3⅜ | 3 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 3⅝ | .. | Chi Mil & StP pf | 1100 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5⅛ |
| 45½ | 13½ | 4 | Chi & N'western | 800 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 15⅛ |
| 35 | 10 | .. | Chi Pneu T pf | 200 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 11 |
| 65½ | 20 | .. | Chi Rock Isl & P | 600 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | 20½ |
| 90 | 30 | 6 | Chi R I & P 6% | 300 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 34 |
| 101 | 40 | 7 | Chi R I & P 7% | 100 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 41 |
| 33¾ | 8 | .. | Childs Company | 300 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11½ | 12½ |
| 25¾ | 11¾ | 1 | Chrysler | 7500 | 16½ | 16 | 16¼ | 16⅜ |
| 37⅞ | 36⅜ | 3.60† | City Ice & Fuel | 400 | 33 | 31⅞ | 33 | 31⅞ |
| 4⅜ | 1 | .. | City Stores | 200 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 70 | 97½ | 7.50 | Coca Cola | 1900 | 120 | 118 | 118½ | 121 |
| 50½ | 22 | 2½ | Colgate-Palm-P | 500 | 35¼ | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 17¼ | 7⅜ | .. | Collins & Aikman | 400 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10⅜ |
| 115 | 30 | 8 | Colo F & I pf | 10 | 50 | 50 | 50 | .. |
| 45⅝ | 16⅜ | 1.60 | Columbia Gas | 5000 | 23 | 21⅞ | 22⅜ | 22½ |
| 111⅜ | 33 | 4 | Columbian Carb | 3500 | 46¾ | 45⅜ | 46¾ | 47¼ |
| 23¼ | 8 | 1.60 | Comm Credit | 200 | 13⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 13¼ |
| 35⅞ | 20 | 3 | Comm Credit A | 400 | 21 | 20 | 20 | .. |
| 34 | 15½ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 100 | 21¾ | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | 22 |
| 21½ | 9½ | 30 | Comm Solvents | 1800 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11¾ | 11⅞ |
| 12 | 4½ | .40 | Comwith & So | 6800 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| 10⅜ | 3 | 6 | Comwith & S 6pf | 400 | 79 | 78½ | 79 | 79½ |
| 14⅝ | 4½ | 6† | Conde Nast Pub | 100 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | .. |
| 14⅜ | 6⅞ | 1 | Congoleum Nairn | 400 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10¼ |
| 15 | 3¾ | .. | Consol Film Ind | 400 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | .. |
| 109⅝ | 61 | 4 | Consol Gas | 8900 | 74⅜ | 72½ | 73¾ | 73⅞ |
| 107 | 93 | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 200 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 100 |
| 15⅞ | 9½ | 1 | Consol Laundries | 400 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11½ | 11¾ |
| 13¾ | ¼ | .. | Consol Textile | 100 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅜ |
| 8½ | 2 | .. | Container A | 200 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅝ |
| 30 | 5¼ | .. | Cont Baking A | 200 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 8 |
| 3⅜ | ¾ | .. | Cont Baking B | 100 | 1¼ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 62⅜ | 31⅜ | 2½ | Cont Can | 3800 | 39½ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 40 |
| 16⅞ | 4⅜ | .. | Cont Dia Fibre | 100 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | .. |
| 51⅞ | 19½ | 2.40 | Cont Insurance | 1300 | 28⅞ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28⅝ |
| 4½ | 1⅛ | .. | Cont Motors | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 12 | 5 | .. | Cont Oil | 1800 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7¾ |
| 12 | 1½ | .. | Cont Shares | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 86⅜ | 36¼ | 3 | Corn Products | 3800 | 52⅝ | 50 | 50 | 53½ |
| 18 | 3¾ | .. | Coty | 100 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ |
| 19⅜ | 10¾ | .. | Crex Carpet | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .. |
| 38¼ | 17 | 2.40 | Crown Cork & S | 200 | 17 | 17 | 17 | .. |
| 6⅞ | 2 | .. | Crown Zellerbach | 200 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | .. |
| 63 | 22 | .. | Crucible Steel | 200 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 5⅞ | 2 | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 200 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 48⅞ | 29 | 4 | Cudahy Packing | 200 | 35 | 35 | 35 | .. |
| 118⅝ | 85 | 7 | Curtis Pub pf | 200 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 94⅞ |
| 5⅞ | 1¾ | .. | Curtis-Wright | 1900 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2 |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 4 | .. | Davison Chem | 200 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| 22 | 13⅞ | 1.40 | Deere & Co pf | 400 | 14⅞ | 14⅜ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| 157¼ | 93 | 9 | Del & Hudson | 1100 | 95¼ | 95 | 95 | 96 |
| 102 | 29½ | 2 | Del Lack & W | 200 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36 |
| 195 | 112 | 8 | Detroit Edison | 200 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133¾ |
| 23 | 12⅜ | 1 | Diamond Match | 400 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16¼ |
| 24 | 11 | 1.20 | Dominion Stores | 900 | 17¾ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 17½ |
| 21¼ | 10 | 1¼ | Douglas Air | 700 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 13⅛ |
| 107 | 53¾ | 4† | Du Pont de Nem | 12100 | 63½ | 60¾ | 61¼ | 63 |
| 106 | 56 | 6 | Du Pont deb | 200 | 107¾ | 107½ | 107½ | 108 |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 185¾ | 93 | 5† | Eastman Kodak | 3000 | 108½ | 106⅝ | 107 | 108½ |
| 21⅞ | 7¼ | 1 | Eaton Axle & Spg | 200 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 74⅜ | 20 | 4 | Elec Auto-Lite | 6800 | 34¾ | 33½ | 34 | 35⅜ |
| 4½ | 1⅜ | .. | Elec Boat | 200 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | .. |
| 9⅜ | 2½ | .. | Elec Mus Inst | 1100 | 5½ | 4⅞ | 5 | 5¼ |
| 60¾ | 15¾ | 1 | Elec Pow & Lt | 11000 | 16½ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 16½ |
| 98¼ | 55 | 6 | El Pw&L 6% pf | 400 | 67 | 65½ | 67 | 66 |
| 1⅝ | ¾ | .. | Elec Pw&Lt rts | 7800 | ⅝ | ½ | ½ | ⅝ |
| 66 | 29 | 4 | Elec Stor Battery | 300 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 38¼ |
| 49 | 21½ | 1.60 | Engineers Pub S | 600 | 25 | 25 | 25 | .. |
| 39¾ | 10⅜ | .. | Erie RR | 1400 | 12¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 12½ |

—F—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 6½ | .. | Fed Water Serv | 1100 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | 6¼ |
| 56¼ | 22 | 2.60 | Fidelity Phe F In | 100 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33¾ |
| 21½ | 3 | 1 | Firestone T & R | 1100 | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14¼ | .. |
| 66½ | 50¼ | 6 | Firestone T&R pf | 100 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 63 | 4 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 700 | 54 | 53 | 53 | 52¾ |
| .. | ¼ | .. | Fisk Rubber | 400 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 19¾ | 5 | .. | Follansbee B | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 64½ | 10¼ | 1 | Foster-Wheeler | 100 | 15 | 14½ | 14½ | 14¾ |
| 32½ | 18 | .55 | Fourth Nat Inv | 900 | 22⅛ | 22 | 22 | 22⅛ |
| 17½ | 3½ | .. | Foundation | 200 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 38⅜ | 5 | .. | Fox Film A | 1100 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | 7 |
| 43¼ | 13¼ | 3 | Freeport Texas | 700 | 19⅞ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19⅞ |

—G—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7⅞ | 2⅛ | .. | Gen Am Inv | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 88 | 54 | 6 | Gen Am Inpf ww | 100 | 72½ | 70 | 70 | 75 |
| 73⅛ | 38½ | 4 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 400 | 44¾ | 44 | 44 | 44⅝ |
| 47 | 9⅝ | 3 | Gen Asphalt | 2700 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15⅞ |
| 9⅞ | 3½ | .. | Gen Bronze | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 25½ | 6¾ | .. | Gen Cable A | 100 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| 65 | 17 | .. | Gen Cable pf | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 20 |
| 54⅝ | 24⅝ | 1.60 | Gen Electric | 16100 | 31¼ | 30¾ | 31 | 31½ |
| 56 | 30½ | 3 | Gen Foods | 2700 | 38 | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | 38½ |
| 8½ | 2⅞ | .30 | Gen Gas & E A | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2⅞ |
| 92 | 30 | 8 | Gen Gas & E 8% | 10 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 48 | 22½ | 3 | Gen Motors | 27400 | 27⅜ | 26⅜ | 27¼ | 27⅜ |
| 103⅝ | 85 | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 200 | 93½ | 92½ | 93½ | 92¼ |
| 101 | 40 | 7 | Gen Mot 7% pf | 100 | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. |
| 82⅜ | 48 | .7 | Gen Outdoor Adv | 100 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 9⅞ | 3⅜ | | Gobel (Adolf) | 1400 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 42½ | 18 | 2½ | Gold Dust | 6100 | 21¾ | 21½ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ |
| 11⅜ | 2 | 1.60 | Gold Dust pf | 100 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | .. |
| 70⅞ | 10 | 6 | Goodrich | 700 | 7½ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ |
| 52¾ | 16 | 3 | Goodyear | 2100 | 26⅝ | 25¾ | 26⅛ | 26½ |
| 91 | 57½ | 7. | Goodyear Ipf | 100 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72½ |
| 13¾ | 3¾ | .. | Gotham Silk Hos | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 6½ | 1⅞ | .. | Graham Paige | 300 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | 3 |
| 18⅞ | 7 | .. | Grand Union | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10¼ |
| 46 | 31½ | 3 | Grand Un pf | 100 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 42 | 25¾ | 2.75 | Grant (WT) | 100 | 34⅜ | 34½ | 34½ | .. |
| 69¾ | 20 | 4 | Great Nor pf | 200 | 25⅞ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25½ |
| 23½ | 12 | 2 | Great Nor Ore | 100 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16 |
| 11⅞ | 5¾ | .. | Great West Sug | 100 | 8⅝ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 9 |
| 6⅝ | 1⅜ | .. | Grigsby-Grunow | 2100 | 2¼ | 2 | 2 | 2⅜ |
| 37½ | 6 | .. | Gulf States Steel | 100 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | .. |

—H—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9¾ | 2¾ | .. | Hahn Dept Sto | 400 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 63⅞ | 28½ | 1.20 | Hahn D S pf | 200 | 32 | 31¼ | 31¾ | 33¼ |
| 44¼ | 17¾ | 1 | Harbison Walker | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | .. |
| 19⅛ | 5⅜ | .. | Hollander | 500 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7¾ |
| 37 | 16 | 2.75 | Holland Furnace | 100 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | .. |
| 132 | 81 | 7.80 | Homestake M | 2100 | 125 | 120 | 125 | 122 |
| 9¾ | 3 | .. | Houdaille Her B | 100 | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 4 |
| 68½ | 19 | .. | Houston Oil | 1100 | 27⅜ | 26¼ | 27⅛ | 27½ |
| 14½ | 4 | .. | Houston Oil new | 700 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5¾ |
| 39½ | 12¼ | 2 | Howe Sound | 400 | 19⅜ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | 20 |
| 44½ | 27 | 3½ | Hudson & Man | 100 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 33½ |
| 78⅛ | 55 | 5 | Hud & Man pf | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. |
| 26 | 7¾ | 1 | Hudson Motor | 1700 | 13½ | 12½ | 13 | 13 |
| 13½ | 3¾ | .. | Hupp Motors | 4000 | 5¾ | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5½ |

—I—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 89 | 18¾ | .. | Ill Central | 2100 | 19¼ | 18½ | 18¾ | 19⅝ |
| 78 | 35 | 4 | Ill Central LL | 10 | 41 | 41 | 41 | .. |
| 86 | 32 | 4 | Indus Rayon | 1300 | 31½ | 30¾ | 31½ | .. |
| 182 | 45 | 4 | Ingersoll-Rand | 100 | 50¼ | 50½ | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| 11⅝ | 3½ | .. | Inspiration Cop | 300 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 9⅝ | 2¾ | .40 | Insuranshare Md | 1200 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5½ |
| 34 | 7½ | .. | Interboro Rap T | 100 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 10 |
| 15 | 4 | .. | Interlake Iron | 400 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ |
| 5½ | 1½ | .. | Int Agr Corp | 500 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ | 1¾ |
| 179¾ | 92 | 6† | Int Business M | 1100 | 125 | 122½ | 123¾ | 125 |
| 12⅜ | 3½ | .80 | Int Carriers | 400 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 62½ | 17 | 4 | Int Cement | 100 | 34¼ | 34 | 34 | 34½ |
| 60 | 22½ | 2½ | Int Harvester | 2400 | 31⅝ | 30⅝ | 31¼ | 31⅝ |
| 31 | 10 | 2b | Int Hydroelec | 400 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | 18½ |
| 73¼ | 19 | 4 | Int Match pf | 1300 | 35½ | 25¼ | 28¾ | 25½ |
| 16⅞ | 3⅞ | .. | Int Mere Marine | 600 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8⅜ |
| 20⅛ | 7⅜ | .40 | Int Nickel | 15700 | 10¾ | 10⅛ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 10⅜ | 1⅞ | .. | Int Pap&Pow A | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| .. | ⅛ | .. | Int Pap&Pow B | 600 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 4⅛ | ⅛ | .. | Int Pap&Pow C | 500 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 43½ | 9½ | .. | Int Pap&Pow pf | 100 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19⅝ |
| 13⅛ | 3¾ | .. | Int Ryn Cen Am | 100 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5

# WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

## Confidence Reviving—Employment Rising—Improvement in England

While the business world this week has lacked any outstanding development of a constructive nature, such as the Hoover-Laval conferences three weeks ago and the big rise in commodity prices last week, there has nevertheless been noted a consolidation of the gains made, a "digging in" of the forces making for more normal conditions.

Returning confidence, which had been more or less sporadic, is now definitely if perhaps slowly spreading throughout the country. As Bernard Baruch recently said, "We have disrupted the continuity of pessimism."

Official Washington is recognizing what President Hoover stated in his Armistice Day speech, that there has been a "turning of the tide." This is evidenced by news reports from various parts of the country of the reopening of mills and factories and the calling back to work of thousands of employees.

Equally impressive from the standpoint of reviving confidence is the evidence that hoarding is on the wane. People have lost their fright over possible bank failures.

In the raw cotton, oil, steel, textile, banking, copper and retail activities, there have been evolved factors the last week which make for improved sentiment. The Federal Farm Board stated that the plan whereby 7,000,000 bales of the board's and private cotton is to be held off the market for the present crop year in cooperation with Southern banks is progressing.

The address by Secretary of Commerce Lamont before the American Petroleum Institute is a hopeful sign for the future. He suggests a three-point program for a fair price to the consumer and a fair return on capital investment, proposing coordination of state production by interstate pacts, uniform state oil conservation laws and equation of foreign and domestic production.

Favorable concrete factors in oil are that California's pro ratio policy is 97 per cent unanimous and that gasoline prices have been increased in several states.

### Some Gains in Industry

In steel, the industry shows an expansion for the third successive week, operations gaining to 31 per cent compared with an average of 27.76 per cent in October, the most consistent increase since last spring. The collapse of the textile strike in Lawrence, Mass., removes the one major labor disturbance. Today a sound situation in that industry is being built up. Cotton goods sales for the first 10 months of the year were 7 per cent in excess of production, and on Nov. 1 unfilled orders were 19 per cent in excess of stocks on hand.

Wool demand is gaining too, consumption in the first nine months of this year exceeding the like 1930 period by 25 per cent. Silk joined the procession by showing an 8 per cent gain in that period over last year.

The success of the National Credit Corporation, which announces subscriptions aggregating $600,000,000 bids fair to be of immense help to the strained credit situation. The decrease of $26,000,000 in money in circulation for the week ended Nov. 11 indicates a decline in hoarding and reviving faith in the banking system.

The copper world gains renewed hope this week regarding the possibility of curtailment of production, since the Katanga representatives canceled their reservations for Saturday and will sail Tuesday. Producers are striving for a limiting of output to 25 per cent of maximum capacity, though 30 per cent seems now more likely.

### Some Unfavorable Indices

Department store sales which are a fair barometer of retail trade were larger in October than in September, the Federal Reserve index rising 2 points or more than the seasonal gain. Unseasonable weather is taking heavy toll of sales thus far in November, however.

Certain important indices are still unfavorable, notably in construction, use of electric power, auto production and car loadings. October building contracts of $242,094,200 in 37 states were 28 per cent lower than in the 1930 month. Power consumption has broken to a new low, motor output is lower than at any time since 1921 and car loadings for the week ended Oct. 31 were lower than the preceding week, and 20.7 per cent below the corresponding week of last year.

Abroad the situation awaits to some extent the rapprochement between France and Germany. A decision on German short-term loans will bring to a head the question of reparations. In Germany business sentiment seems to be better. Deposits in savings banks exceed withdrawals, and exports are holding at a satisfactory level. The steel industry is active, but other basic industries are depressed.

Business in Great Britain is still gaining. The unemployment decrease in the last five weeks has been 114,000. The coal trade is more active. Exports are improving. Textile, chemical and electrical equipment industries ahe relatively better.

### Deflation in France

Deflation is growing in France. Unemployment is increasing, and prices are slipping. The major industries are showing further recessions and the unfavorable trade balance is becoming larger. Cotton, textile, linen and silk trades show declines.

In Italy, sentiment is more optimistic. Lire exchange is stabilized, the adverse trade balance has been decreased, protection given to industry by a higher tariff and a program of public works undertaken which should take up the slack in winter employment.

Financial indices this week have not been indicative of any pronounced change in the situation. Bank clearings declined 8 per cent from last week, a greater than seasonal decline. Bonds have turned irregular to easy, and stock prices have receded. Rails have been notably weak, led by New York Central.

# New York Bond Market

**Closing Prices**

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 47 | 47 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 43 | 43 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 34 | 34 |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 95 | 95 |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| Amer. Inter 5½s '49 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 103 | 103 |
| Amer T&T 4½s '38 | 103 | 103 |
| Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv | 115 | 114¼ |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 103 | 102¾ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 103½ | 103¼ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Amer WW&Elec deb 6s '75 | 91½ | 90½ |
| Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45 | 30 | 30 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 75 | 74½ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 62 | 61¼ |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta | 85 | 85 |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 92½ | 92 |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 90 | 90 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 92¾ | 92¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 67½ | 67½ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48 | 101 | 101 |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 20006 | 82 | 82 |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 95 | 94¾ |
| Bangor & Aroos 4s '51 | 70 | 70 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 104 | 103¾ |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 100½ | 100¼ |
| Beth Steel rfg 5s 42 | 100 | 100 |
| Boston & Maine 5s '67 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34 | 28 | 28 |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 93¾ | 93½ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 | 102 | 102 |
| Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81 | 100¾ | 100½ |
| Buff R & P 5s gen '37 | 86 | 86 |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 89 | 89 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 83 | 83 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '60 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55 | 85½ | 85 |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 89¾ | 89½ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 103½ | 103¾ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 101¼ | 100½ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 71 | 71 |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 89¾ | 89½ |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 46 | 45¾ |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 94½ | 94 |
| Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58 | 91½ | 90¾ |
| Chicago B & Q 4½s '77 | 94¾ | 94 |
| Chicago & Dist El Gen 6s | 101½ | 101½ |
| Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 | 23½ | 22½ |
| Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37 | 103 | 103 |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 55¼ | 54 |
| Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89 | 65 | 64½ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 12½ | 12 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 37½ | 36¾ |
| Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87 | 74 | 74 |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 | 56 | 56 |
| Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49 | 46 | 43½ |
| Chicago & Nw 6½s '36 | 98 | 98 |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 77 | 77 |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 | 68¼ | 67½ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 53½ | 53 |
| Chicago StL Pitt 5s | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Childs Co 5s '43 | 64¾ | 64½ |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 71 | 69¾ |
| Cin Ind StL & Chic RR 4½s | 97½ | 97½ |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 76 | 75 |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s '46 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Clev Un Term 4½s '77 | 91 | 91 |
| Clev Un Term 5½s '72 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Colo Industrial 5s '34 | 65½ | 65½ |
| Colo & So 4½s '80 A | 70 | 69 |
| Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61 | 88 | 87½ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 89¼ | 88¾ |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 92 | 92 |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 28 | 28 |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 99 | 98½ |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| Corn Products 5s '34 | 102 | 102 |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 85 | 85 |
| Del & Hudson 5½s '37 | 100 | 100 |
| Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71 | 98 | 98½ |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 71 | 70½ |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 33 | 33 |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78 | 30 | 30 |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 98 | 98 |
| Duquesne P&L 4½s '67 | 101½ | 101¾ |
| Erie RR 1st con 4s '96 | 75 | 74 |
| Erie RR cv 4s A '53 | 53½ | 53 |
| Erie RR cv 4s B '53 | 53 | 52½ |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 55½ | 55 |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 54½ | 54 |
| Fla East Coast 5s '74 | 10 | 9¾ |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 102 | 102 |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 | 10¾ | 10½ |
| Goodrich 6s '65 | 53 | 53 |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 84 | 83¼ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 98¾ | 98½ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 100¾ | 100½ |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 B | 78½ | 78½ |
| Great Northern gen 5½s B '52 | 85½ | 85 |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 103¼ | 103 |
| Hackensack Water Co 4½s | 87½ | 87½ |
| Houston Oil 5½s '40 | 77 | 77 |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 46¼ | 46 |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 | 63 | 62½ |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 105 | 105 |
| Ill Centra lr fg4s '55 | 58 | 58 |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 49 | 48 |
| Ill Central SCIL&NO 4½s '63 | 51½ | 51½ |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 100½ | 100 |
| Inland Steel 4½s A '78 | 87 | 87 |
| Inland Steel 4½s B '81 | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 67 | 65 |
| Inter Match 5s cv rets '41 | 70½ | 70 |
| Inter Match Corp 8s '47 | 66½ | 65 |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 64½ | 63¾ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 54¾ | 54 |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 37 | 36 |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 71 | 71 |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Int & G Nor 5s B '56 | 55 | 55 |
| Int & G Nor 3s C '56 | 54 | 54 |
| Int & G Nor adj 6s '52 | 30 | 30 |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 64 | 63½ |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 48½ | 48½ |
| Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72 | 58 | 55½ |
| Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41 | 54 | 50½ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 57 | 56 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 70¼ | 67¼ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 62 | 61½ |
| Kendall Co 5½s ww '48 | 65 | 65 |
| Kan City P & L 4½s '81 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Kan City P & L 4½s B | 99¾ | 98¾ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 73 | 73 |
| Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80 | 89¼ | 89 |
| Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46 | 51 | 51 |
| Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34 | 99 | 98½ |
| Laclede Gas 5½s D | 99½ | 99½ |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54 | 93 | 93 |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003 | 66 | 66 |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003 | 73 | 73 |
| Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 61½ | 61½ |
| Louis Aransas 5s '69 | 48½ | 47¾ |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 92½ | 91 |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 39½ | 39½ |
| McCrory Stores 5½s '41 | 90 | 90 |
| Meade ...s '46 ww | 45 | 45 |
| Metro Edison 4½s '68 | 94 | 94 |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61 | 99¾ | 99¼ |
| Min StP & SSM 4s '38 | 56½ | 56½ |
| Min StL & SSM 5s gtd | 65 | 65 |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 45½ | 45 |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 97 | 97 |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 64½ | 64 |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Mo Pac 5s I '81 | 64 | 63½ |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 51 | 50 |
| Montana Power rfg 5s '43 | 102¼ | 102 |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 70¾ | 69 |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Nat Steel 5s | 80½ | 80 |
| Newberry 5½s | 85 | 85 |
| New Eng T&T 4½s B '61 | 100½ | 100 |
| N J Pow & Lt 4½s | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51 A | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| N O T & M 4½s rcts '56 | 46 | 46 |
| N O T & M 5s B '54 | 49 | 49 |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 74½ | 74½ |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 96¼ | 95¾ |
| NYC&HR 4½s N | 77½ | 77 |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 77 | 77 |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 87 | 85 |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 102½ | 101 |
| NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37 | 97¼ | 96¾ |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 41 | 38 |
| NY Chi & St L 5½s '74 | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| NY Chi & St L 6s A '32 | 50½ | 50½ |
| NY Connec Ry 4½s '53 | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| NY Edison 5s '44 | 105 | 105 |
| NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| NY GELR&P 5s '48 | 106 | 106 |
| NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55 | 70 | 70 |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 103½ | 102 |
| NY & N Jersey 5s '32 | 100½ | 100½ |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 49½ | 48½ |
| NY Trap Rock 6s '46 | 66¾ | 66½ |
| NY Westchester & B 4½s '46 | 66¾ | 65½ |
| Niag Falls Pow 6s '32 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Norf Southern rfg A '61 | 22 | 22 |
| Norf & W con 4s '96 | 94 | 93½ |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 93¾ | 93½ |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '69 | 91 | 91 |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 59 | 59 |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 101 | 100¾ |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 81 | 81 |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 102¾ | 102 |
| Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38 | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 | 30½ | 30½ |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 67 | 66 |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 93¼ | 93 |
| Penn Railroad con 4s '48 | 92½ | 91½ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 77 | 76½ |
| Penn Railroad con 4½s '60 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 89½ | 89 |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '81 | 85 | 84½ |
| Penn Railroad 5s '64 | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Penn Railroad gen 5s '68 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 104 | 103¾ |
| Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 8s '47 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Phil Balt & Wash 4½s | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Pere Marquette 5s '56 | 73 | 71¼ |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 93¾ | 93½ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Phil & Read C&I 5s '73 | 66 | 66 |
| Phil Railway 4s '37 | 20½ | 20½ |
| Pitts CC&StL 5s B '73 | 99 | 99 |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 74¼ | 73¼ |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 52 | 51 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 93¾ | 93½ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67 | 99 | 99 |
| Pure Oil 5½s '40 | 82 | 82 |
| Read rfg 4½s A '97 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Read rfg 4½s B '97 | 84 | 84 |
| Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53 | 61½ | 61½ |
| Revere Cop & Br 6s '48 | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| Rio G & W 1st 4s '39 | 75¾ | 74 |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 | 73 | 73½ |
| St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33 | 87¼ | 86¾ |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 42 | 42 |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 31¼ | 30¼ |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 32 | 32 |
| St Louis SW con 4s '32 | 60 | 60 |
| St Louis SW 1st 5s '32 | 41 | 40¼ |
| San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52 | 100 | 100 |
| San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43 | 80 | 80 |
| Seabd A L 6s ct | 6 | 6 |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct | 2¼ | 1¾ |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 80 | 80 |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 70 | 70 |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Silesian Am Corp 7s '41 | 40 | 40 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 94 | 94 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 89½ | 89 |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 100 | 99½ |
| Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 | 104¼ | 103⅞ |
| Southern Pacific col 4s '49 | 76½ | 76½ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '68 | 76¾ | 75 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 75 | 75 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 76½ | 76⅛ |
| Southern Pacific rfg 5s '34 | 99 | 99 |
| Southern Pacific SP Ter 4s '50 | 81½ | 81½ |
| Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77 | 86⅞ | 86¾ |
| Southern Ry con 5s '94 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Southern Ry gen 6s '56 | 75 | 75 |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 105 | 104½ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 103¾ | 101⅞ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 33½ | 32½ |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 104¼ | 103½ |
| Texarkana 1st 5½s '50 | 79½ | 79½ |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 87¼ | 87 |
| Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Tex & Pac 5s D '80 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 30½ | 30½ |
| Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43 | 33½ | 33½ |
| Trumbell Steel 6s '40 | 65 | 65 |
| Union El L & P 1st 5s '32 | 100¾ | 100⅝ |
| Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 | 101 | 101 |
| Union El L & P 5½s '54 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 96 | 96¾ |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 84½ | 84¾ |
| United Biscuit 6s '42 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| United Ry St Louis 4s '34 | 48 | 48 |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww | 59¾ | 59½ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 61 | 60 |
| Vanadium 5s '41 | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| Virginia Ry & Pow 5s '34 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Wabash RR 4½s '78 | 34½ | 34 |
| Wabash RR 4s B '76 | 38½ | 38½ |
| Wabash RR 5½s '75 | 39½ | 39½ |
| Walworth 6s '45 | 43 | 43 |
| Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41 | 105 | 105 |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 42¾ | 42⅝ |
| Warren Bros 6s '41 | 56 | 56 |
| West Pa Pow 5s A '46 | 104½ | 104½ |
| West Pa Pow 5s G '56 | 104½ | 104½ |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 81 | 81 |
| West Shore 4s reg | 77 | 77 |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 95 | 95 |
| Western Union R E 4½s '90 | 93 | 93 |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 95 | 94 |
| Western Union col 5s '38 | 100 | 100 |
| Western Union 6½s '36 | 105¾ | 105 |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 94 | 92¼ |
| Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53 | 68 | 68 |
| Wheeling Steel 5½s '48 | 76 | 75 |
| White Sew Mach 6s '40 | 15 | 15 |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 85 | 84½ |
| Win R Arms 7½s '41 | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct | 63½ | 63½ |
| Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36 | 42 | 42 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70 | 81 | 79¼ |

**LIBERTY BONDS**

| | High | Low | Nov14 | Nov13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 100.1 | 100 | 100.1 | 100 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 101.6 | 100.16 | 101.8 | 101.7 |
| 1st 4¼s reg | 101.9 | 101 | 101.9 | |
| US 3s '55 | 94.4 | 93.30 | 93.30 | 92.28 |
| US 3½s '49 | 95.12 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 95.9 |
| US 3½s '43 June | 99.12 | | | 99.9 |
| US 3½s '47 | 99.12 | | | 99.9 |
| US 4s '54 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103.1 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 107.2 | 106.24 | 107.2 | 107.12 |

**FOREIGN BONDS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 46 | 46 |
| Antioquia 1st 7s '57 | 26 | 25 |
| Antioquia 2nd 7s '57 | 25 | 25 |
| Antioquia 7s A '45 | 29½ | 28 |
| Antioquia 7s B '45 | 25 | 25 |
| Antioquia 7s C '45 | 28 | 26¾ |
| Antioquia 7s D '45 | 25 | 24½ |
| Antioquia III 7s '57 | 25 | 25 |
| Antwerp 5s '58 | 87 | 84½ |
| Argentine Gov 5½s '62 | 54½ | 54 |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 | 63½ | 63¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 64 | 63½ |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 84 | 84 |
| Australia 5s '55 | 89¼ | 88½ |
| Australia 5s '57 | 89¾ | 89½ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '37 | 55 | 55 |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 93 | 92½ |
| Austria (Lower) 7½s '50 | 40½ | 40½ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 97¾ | 97 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 99½ | 99 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 99¾ | 99 |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 31 | 30 |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Bogota (City) 8s '45 | 42 | 37 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69 | 14½ | 14 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 17½ | 17½ |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 101¾ | 101¼ |
| Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 | 28 | 26 |
| Brazil 6½s '26-57 | 28½ | 27 |
| Brazil 6½s '27-57 | 28½ | 26½ |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 37 | 34 |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 49½ | 48¼ |
| Brisbane 5s '57 | 48¾ | 48¼ |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 27 | 27 |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 42 | 40 |
| Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61 | 40 | 40 |
| Buenos Aires 6½s '55 | 53 | 53 |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 36½ | 35 |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 98½ | 94½ |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '52 | 88¾ | 83¼ |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '52 | 99¾ | 98 |
| Cauca Valley 7½s '46 | 36 | 36 |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 26¼ | 25 |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '57 | 24½ | 24½ |
| Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61 | 39¾ | 39½ |
| Chile (Bank) 8s '42 | 24 | 23¾ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 22¼ | 22 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 22 | 20¾ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 | 22¾ | 23¾ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept | 22½ | 22½ |
| Chile (Rep) 8s '42 | 22 | 22 |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47 | 30 | 30 |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47 | 33½ | 33½ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 33¼ | 33 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 23 | 23¾ |
| Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53 | 73 | 73 |
| Copenhagen (City) 5s '52 | 75½ | 75⅛ |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '57 | 34½ | 34 |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 46 | 46 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '55 | 82 | 82 |
| Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59 | 31¾ | 30 |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 75½ | 75½ |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 91 | 91 |
| Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40 | 54½ | 54½ |
| Duke Price Power 6s '66 | 88 | 88 |
| Dutch El 6s '47 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Dutch El sf 6s '52 | 90 | 92 |
| Finland 5½s '58 | 58 | 58 |
| Finland (Rep) 6s '45 | 60 | 60 |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| Frankfort 6½s '53 | 32 | 32 |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 119 | 118¾ |
| German 7s '49 | 60 | 58½ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 48½ | 46½ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 44 | 43 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 43 | 40 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 51½ | 51¾ |
| Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts | 37 | 36 |
| Germ El Pow '53 | 41½ | 41½ |
| Germ Gen Elec 6s '48 | 38½ | 38 |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 37¾ | 35¼ |
| Good Hope I&SW 7s '45 | 42 | 42 |
| Haiti (Rep) 6s '52 | 83½ | 82 |
| Hamburg 6s '46 | 41¼ | 41 |
| Hansa 6s '39 ww | 31 | 30 |
| Harpen 6s '49 ww | 42 | 42 |
| Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44 | 43 | 44 |
| Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61 | 40 | 40 |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50 | 63 | 63 |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44 | 67 | 67 |
| Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65 | 76½ | 76 |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 93¾ | 93 |
| Karstadt 6s '43 | 33½ | 32½ |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 | 60 | 59 |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 101¾ | 101¼ |
| Marseilles (City) 6s '34 | 101¾ | 101⅝ |
| Medellin 6½s '54 | 28 | 28 |
| Mex 4s small A '04 | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw | 35 | 34¾ |
| Milan (City) 6½s '52 | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| Minas Geraes 6½s '59 | 25 | 25 |
| Montevideo (City) 7s '52 | 45 | 45 |
| New South Wales 5s '57 | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| New South Wales 5s '58 | 51 | 50½ |
| Nord Rys 6½s '50 | 102½ | 102½ |
| North German Lloyd 6s '47 | 38¾ | 38 |
| Norway (King) 5s '63 | 79 | 78¾ |
| Norway (King) 5½s '65 | 81 | 81 |
| Norway (King) 6s '43 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Norway (King) 6s '44 | 89 | 89 |
| Nuremberg 6s '52 | 30 | 30 |
| Oriental Dev 5½s '58 | 70¾ | 70 |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 73 | 72 |
| Oslo (City) 5½s '46 | 100 | 100 |
| Oslo (City) 6s '55 | 84 | 83 |
| Panama (Rep) 5½s '53 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58 | 101¾ | 101 |
| Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Paris-Orleans 5½s '68 | 101 | 101 |
| Peru (Gov) 6s '60 | 14¾ | 14½ |
| Peru (Gov) 6s '61 | 14½ | 14 |
| Peru (Gov) 7s '59 | 23 | 23 |
| Poland (Gov) 6s '40 | 59 | 59 |
| Poland (Gov) 7s '47 | 58 | 58 |
| Poland (Gov) 8s '50 | 60 | 60 |
| Porto Ale (City) 7½s '60 | 18 | 18 |
| Prussia 6½s '51 | 33¼ | 32 |
| Prussia 6s '52 | 32¾ | 31 |
| Queensland (State) 7s '41 | 79½ | 79½ |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 | 49 | 47½ |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww | 49 | 46 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww | 48 | 46¾ |
| Rhine Ruhr 6s '53 | 32 | 33 |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 | 42½ | 42 |
| Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53 | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46 | 32 | 30 |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68 | 18½ | 15½ |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66 | 20¼ | 20 |
| Rio D do Sul (State) 7s '67 | 19 | 19 |
| Rome (City) 6½s '52 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Royal Dutch 4s '45ww | 80¾ | 80½ |
| Rumania 7s '59 | 61¾ | 61½ |
| San Paulo (City) 6½s '57 | 20 | 20 |
| San Paulo (City) 8s '52 | 22½ | 30 |
| Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40 | 61½ | 61½ |
| Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51 | 33¼ | 28½ |
| Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45 | 41 | 36 |
| Seine (Dept) 7s '42 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62 | 50 | 50 |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62 | 53 | 53 |
| Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52 | 55 | 53¾ |
| Siemens 6½s '51 | 73½ | 70 |
| Silesia (Prov) 7s '51 | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Solesons (City) 6s '36 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Sydney 5½s '55 | 48¾ | 48 |
| Sweden (King) 5½s '54 | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| Swiss Government 5½s '46 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Toho Elec Pow 6s '32 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Toho Elec Pow 7s '55 | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| Tokyo (City) 5½s '61 | 71 | 71 |
| Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53 | 61¾ | 61 |
| Trondhjem 5½s '57 | 72 | 72 |
| Tyrol 7s '52 | 50 | 49¼ |
| Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45 | 82 | 82 |
| U K Ot Br & I 5½s '37 | 100 | 99½ |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '47 | 31¼ | 30 |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 | 32½ | 31¾ |
| Uni Stl W 6½s C '51 | 33¼ | 32 |
| Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46 | 67 | 67 |
| Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60 | 45 | 45 |
| Vienna 6s '52 | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| Westphalia El 6s '53 | 29 | 29 |

**PITNEY-BOWES POSTAGE METER**

Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 profit of $149

# THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

## Speaking of the Classics

### *Mr. Stokowski Will Reveal Music of the Great Symphonic Period*

FOR the sake of the radio audience, we hope Mr. Leopold Stokowski will not stage, on the evening of Nov. 21, another of his famous "incidents" in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. The latest of these extramusical entertainments offered by the blond virtuoso of the baton befell at a recent concert of contemporary compositions.

The Philadelphia audience, which as everybody knows is very patient—it has to be—endured uncomplainingly the major part of this horrisonant music but at last rebelled and hissed in the middle of a particularly cacophonous piece. Whereupon the conductor rushed off into the wings, where he remained for several minutes while the audience humbly begged him, by its applause, to return. Eventually he came back, but he punished the malcontents by beginning all over again the piece that had caused the trouble

* * *

Now this is all very well for the Academy of Music. The Philadelphians seem to enjoy these little exhibitions, which harm nobody and certainly add a certain zest to a musical program. But would they go so well over the air? We can hardly believe so. Would it not be confusing if the music came to a sudden halt in the middle of a Haydn Menuetto, to be replaced by applause which continued until the symphony was resumed at the beginning? It would take a very clever announcer to keep the radio listeners informed of what was going on.

It is true that the program for Nov. 21 is not likely to be thus interrupted because of hissing. Opening with Gluck's Overture to "Alceste," it will continue with Haydn's Symphony in G major (B. H. No. 13; Mozart's Concerto for flute and harp, and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony in C minor. But it is not only hissing that causes these incidents. The present writer has himself seen Mr. Stokowski halt his orchestra to lecture a member of his audience who had inadvertently made some slight noise which was inaudible elsewhere in the auditorium, but which had disturbed the master of ceremonies. And he has even scolded his paying guests for applauding. So watch out for flurries.

The program under discussion is the second of Mr. Stokowski's series of seven radiocasts designed to illustrate the history of music. It deals with the period generally designated "classical." Gluck's "Alceste," with his "Orpheus," marks a turning point in the history of opera—the effort to restore the dramatic element to its proper place on a lyric stage which had been given over to "concerts in costume," that is, to operas in which vocal pyrotechnics were everything and drama nothing, or very little. Gluck set forth his theories in the preface to "Alceste."

Haydn was the first great master of the symphony and the string quartet, and his symphonies are models of the form: a first movement in sonata form, with two contrasted themes developed; a second movement a slow tempo with a principal theme treated variously; a third movement consisting of a Minuet followed by a "Trio," or contrasted passage, after which the Minuet is repeated; and a final movement usually in Rondo form, having a principal theme with which several subordinate themes are contrasted, with always a return to the principal theme. Do not make the mistake of supposing that "Papa" Haydn was just a simple-minded, good-natured old chap, to be patted on the head condescendingly by us better-informed moderns. As a matter of fact, you will find much of the "modern stuff" forecast in Haydn's scores—usually with better taste.

Mozart, of course, is another of the greatest figures in music. A natural musical genius with an unending flow of melody and inexhaustible fecundity and invention, he wrote a vast number of masterpieces in a brief career. This Concerto for flute, harp and orchestral accompaniment was composed at Paris in 1778, for two amateurs, the Duke de Guines, a flute player, and his daughter, a harpist. Like most works in this form, it is in three movements, an Allegro, an Andantino and a Rondo. Mr. W. M. Kincaid, the first flute of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is an exceptional artist. Edna Phillips is the first harpist.

* * *

Finally, Beethoven, the giant, who brought the classical symphony to its highest form and also inaugurated the Romantic period in music. This Fifth Symphony in particular marks the climax of the one period and the beginning of the next. It is famous among other things for the so-called "Fate" motif of the first movement, four abrupt notes immediately announced, which constitute the germ of the entire work. The third movement illustrates one of Beethoven's innovations, being a Scherzo (literally a "joke") which he substituted for the Minuet. The Trio of this Scherzo, with its amusing elephantine figure for double-basses, is one of the famous passages of the symphony. Note that the third movement passes without pause into the jubilant Finale, being connected with it by a "bridge" passage, played in a mysterious pianissimo.

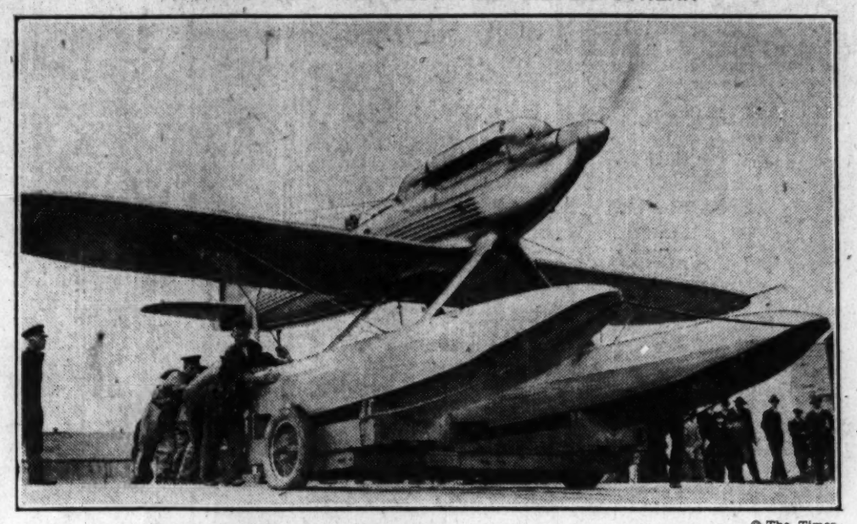
The Radio Editor begs us to say that this program will be played from 8:15 to 10 p. m., E. S. T., over the Columbia Broadcasting System's coast-to-coast network, Saturday evening, Nov. 21. L. A. S.

### NEW AIR SERVICE TO OPEN

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—The operation of a "shuttle" air service between Pinehurst and Raleigh has been authorized, for the purpose of enabling passengers to make connection here with the Eastern Air Transport, north and south. This means that travelers from Pinehurst may have lunch there, or in Raleigh, and dinner in New York. The service also will furnish convenient connection at Raleigh for Florida points.

ROLLING OUT THE BLUE AND SILVER STREAK



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This Shows the British Vickers Supermarine Rolls-Royce S-6-B on Its Way to the Water. The Propeller That Dragged It Through the Air at 407.5 Miles an Hour Can Be Seen as a Streaking Shadow.

## A 'Flying Radiator' Breaks 400

### *Britain's Schneider Cup Racers Masterpieces of Design*

By COL. H. G. KENNARD

A SLENDER blue and silver ship, streaking through the air, put the Schneider Cup safely away in Great Britain's locker for all time at 379.05 miles an hour average. And then, just to show that there was still something more "in the bag," one of these ships, with some further engine improvements, made a world's top seed record of 407.5 miles an hour.

Such superlative performance of course meant superlative design. The ability to impress the reading public with the months and months of difficult work, facing almost insuperable obstacles which confronted the British engine and craft designers is lacking, but the fact that the two other great air powers, France and Italy, with the full resources of their governments behind the efforts, could not complete preparations for entering the race in time, is a fair commentary on the difficulties involved.

The writer had the privilege of examining the record-breaking ship at Calshot. It has been called a "flying radiator," and properly so since the dissipation of heat is the great thing in any racing work, and that is primarily a job for radiators.

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The entire upper and lower surfaces of the wings and the upper surfaces of the floats constitute water radiators. In the 1929 race the Vickers Supermarine Rolls-Royce engines developed 1900 h. p. The world's record was set this year with 2350 h. p. If such a motor is to be kept running at normal temperatures it is necessary to dissipate heat every minute from the water and oil cooling surfaces equivalent to about 1000 h. p. in heat loss from those surfaces.

These radiators are built of a double skin of duralumin, in which water flows and is cooled by the flow of air over the wings and floats. The lubricating oil is carried in the tail fin and flows thence through long cooling tubes, which can be seen like a slight corrugation along the sides of the fuselage. Persistent research has resulted in an increase of about 40 per cent in the efficiency of the oil cooling over the 1929 machines.

To look at externally there is very little difference in these slim blue and silver aircraft of 1929 and 1931. The new type, of which two have been built, is slightly larger both as to floats, fuselage and propeller. On the wings and tail are little torpedo-shaped attachments designed to eliminate wing "flutter."

The fuel is carried in the floats and the starboard float carries more than the port in order to balance the tremendous twisting force of the engine, especially during the take-off. Full engine torque has the effect of transferring a load of 500 pounds from one float to the other.

* * *

When filled with water from the engine at near boiling point, the radiators expand nearly half an inch and the designer had to devise an elastic framework to take up this expansion. The fuel tank had also to be insulated from the water-cooling surface in order to avoid evaporation of the petrol.

The wing span of the new type Vickers Supermarine monoplane is 30 feet, with an overall length of 27 feet 9 inches. Fully loaded with pilot, 115 gallons of petrol and 10 gallons of oil, the weight is 5250 pounds. It is noteworthy that in the 1929 race the British pilots were never able to open the throttle fully owing to lack of sufficient radiator surface. This deficiency has been made good.

An increase of 21 per cent in power at an increase of only 6.5 per cent in weight as compared with the winning machine in 1929 is probably the most striking point among the details now revealed about this year's Schneider winner.

* * *

To give some idea of the high standard aimed at, it is stated that at the end of April this year the life of an experimental engine was only some 20 minutes before a failure of some part occurred. By the middle of July this time had been increased to 30 minutes. A fortnight later 58 minutes had been done at full throttle, and on Aug. 12, a month before the contest, the full hour was done at 2350 h. p.

During the earlier tests the oil consumption was enormous, being at one time as much as at the rate of 112 gallons per hour. This was gradually put right until it was reduced to 14 gallons per hour, and 15 gallons was the quantity carried in the race. The efficiency of the wonderful oil-cooling system of ducts running along the outside of the body may be gathered from the fact that oil which left the engine at a temperature of 140 degrees centigrade returned to it at 80 degrees.

The increase in power of the 1931 engine over that of 1929 was due to the supercharging. This was done by an increase of engine speed, raising the gear ratio of the supercharger and enlarging the air intake.

## The DISK MAKERS Present

By VOLNEY D. HURD

MICROPHONE voices seem to have become the ultimate goal on the part of the young singers at the present time. What are these voices? They are soft, small "covered" sort of affairs, with about power enough to carry them a yard, said crooning tones being picked up by a microphone on which the singer literally rests his or her nose. The art of electrical amplification picks up this energyless voice and builds it up to volume enough to hold up even with an orchestral background.

The style originally developed due to the limitations of the early microphones. It brought in the weak-voiced school of crooners, and, since this type of singing seemed to lend itself to the drippingly sentimental type of popular song, it became a vogue among the people who will listen to this kind of music.

It would take a whole column to list the present singers of this sort, but one has been "ballyhooed" so much that we might mention him as a type. That is Russ Colombo. He was supposed to take the crooning type of singing out of its insipid place by the fact that he was a baritone instead of a tenor. That was a mistake. His baritone voice seems to accentuate the microphone technique and he sings particularly "covered," much too much so. In addition he has a slow vibrato. Add these things to a cloying sentimentalism and the sum total result is easy to imagine, This is not at all an exclusive Colombo indictment for many of the popular "crooners" sound just like him.

Now the danger of this trend has been its influence on young singers, for they see radio as an opportunity and train themselves accordingly. The fact is that the art of electrical recording or amplification has advanced so far that this devitalized type of singing is not necessary. But it is up to the broadcasters and disk makers to develop a new school of real singers and show that their art is not limited.

If the reader cares to know what we mean by "real singers," then we recommend the new Victor record of two numbers from "Die Meistersinger," "Sieh' Ev'chen! Dächt ich doch" (See Ev'chen! Where Can She Be?) and "Hat mann mit dem Schuhwerke" (A Shoemaker's Life Is Aye Full of Care), sung in German by Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano, and Friedrich Schorr, tenor, with orchestral accompaniment. Here is singing! And at no time is the technical ability of record or reproducer under stress. Every intonation and even intense dramatic vocal nuances come over with clarity. It is an exceptional recording of an exceptionally well sung pair of numbers. May all our young singers listen to it and then forget the "microphone voice"!

**Psyche-Symphonic Suite for Orchestra** by César Franck, played by the Orchestra of the Concerts Colonne of Paris, conducted by Gabriel Pierne. Suite on five sides with "Prelude Choral and Fugue for Piano" on sixth side. Three 12-inch Columbia records in album, $4.50.

Psyche is a pleasant piece to listen to. That seems to be the most apt description. The story is unimportant but Franck's interpretation makes it a very musical bit of orchestral work. He clothes a pagan legend in the garb of later religious thinking.

Gabriel Pierne's nicely colored handling of his orchestra enriches the beauty of this work. It is not surprising that M. Pierne should be such a sympathetic interpreter, since he was a student of Franck and succeeded the master as the organist at the church of Ste. Clotilde in Paris, considered by many the most distinctive organ position in Paris.

The sixth side of these three records is devoted to the well-known piano composition of Franck, arranged for orchestra by M. Pierne. It loses much of its distinctiveness in being taken from the pianoforte, but nevertheless is an interesting addition to any Franckian library.

*Rhythmic Music*

**When It's Sleepy Time Down South** and **Can't You See, Old Playmate** and **Faded Summer Love**, two 10-inch Victor records played by Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra, 75 cents each.

With these two records Paul Whiteman returns to the Victor fold after an absence of several years, back to the company which originally "put him over." Mr. Whiteman sounds better than he has recently on the air for he has actually learned to play in normal, fairly slow rhythm instead of tearing along like a circus band. He uses a larger orchestra than most dance leaders, with some 15 men against the usual 10. This results in brilliant orchestral scoring the best, the best side being the first number mentioned. It has a southern flavor as written by those "southerners" who play pianos south of Fifty-seventh Street in New York City, which means it does sound southern but not convincingly so. However, it is in keeping with the modern so-called southern songs and as such is a very good number, well played. Mr. Whiteman uses a woman vocalist for the choruses with a male trio in the background, a nice touch reminiscent of the intelligent departures which characterized the earlier Whiteman music.

but a tendency to develop too intense a tone. We would like to have Mr. Whiteman play a record in which the loudest he ever got was about half volume, for with his tonal intensities this would be plenty.

The first of these two records is

## Dirigibles by the Dozen

### *Henry Ford Considers the Silver Shadow*

SPEAKING of dirigibles, a story is told about Rear Admiral William A. Moffett and Henry Ford.

Rear Admiral Moffett is the chief of the United States Navy bureau of aeronautics. Henry Ford is Henry Ford. And the story started with the dirigible mooring mast that Mr. Ford constructed at the Dearborn Airport of the Ford Motor Company.

In 1925 the dirigible Los Angeles flew to Detroit and made fast at the Dearborn mooring mast. Mr. Ford was greatly interested in the navy's new airship.

"Do you think," Mr. Ford asked the Admiral, "that I ought to build one of those things?"

Now dirigibles cost considerable. Special factories have to be made to construct them. Special workmen have to be trained.

Mr. Ford looked up at the Los Angeles, swinging evenly from the mast. Admiral Moffett looked at Mr. Ford.

"No, Henry," said the admiral. "You shouldn't build one of those things. You should build a dozen of them."

* * *

Admiral Moffett still believes that Henry Ford should build a dozen dirigibles, that is, he feels that it would be a very nice thing for aviation if Mr. Ford would do so. He does not limit this feeling to Mr. Ford alone. He believes that the time is approaching when commercial organizations can begin to consider the opportunities of developing this type of transport. The reason is that progress made by naval experiments with dirigible operation and construction has, in the Admiral's view, advanced the art of aerostation to the point where it begins to have economic possibilities.

"Airships today may be compared to the clipper ships of America's sailing era," the Admiral remarked as he stood in the control car of the Akron, watching the navy's new "scouting cruiser" soar through the sky. "It was the commercial aspect that led to the development of these fast-sailing ships. Economic rewards can prompt the same development in dirigibles.

"The navy has carried on the experimentation that commercial concerns could not undertake. We have learned a great deal. This knowledge is available for commercial construction and operation. There will be larger ships, and faster ones. The 72 knots of the Akron compares with 40 knots traveled by the Shenandoah. It is reasonable to believe that the limit has not yet been reached."

* * *

Numerous refinements are possible even on the basis of present designs, the Admiral indicated. An important phase of research involves fuels While the navy is watching with interest the development of motors using heavy oils—valuable not only because of increased power but because they are practically noninflammable—experiments are progressing with gasoline.

Little attention hitherto has been given in the United States to special fuels for gasoline motors or more than 500 horsepower. The navy regallant task. His job was to persuade search experts are now embarking on a $25,000 study of special gasoline for these motors. In addition, new experimental motors have been built which are expected to develop more power than any so far available. It is possible that they may be installed for test purposes on the Los Angeles. If this is not done, experiments may be made with them upon the sister ship of the Akron, already contracted for by the Government. CHARLES E. GRATKE

## Taking Titles to Task

### *Dickens and Shakespeare Sidestepped*

London

TODAY, with quick eye or ear appeal sales, titles are almost more important than the play or book they name. Thus Dickens and Shakespeare would have had a sorry time in selling their products on this basis since both had the weakness of little skill in inventing titles. It has taken Mr. S. P. B. Mais to reveal this fact on the air.

Dickens too often fell back on the easy expedient of calling his books after their principal characters, a dreary and unambitious practice, whilst Shakespeare was once so completely graveled by the job of finding a name for his play that he was reduced to appealing to the audience for a title, giving it over to them with the disarming label, "As You Like It."

On another occasion, when in the same difficulty, he called his drama after the date of its first performance, naming his poetic extravaganza about Malvolio "Twelfth Night," for all the world as if Mr. Coward were to entitle "Cavalcade" "October the thirteenth."

Yet a title is, after all, a matter of some importance. Wilkes was undoubtedly right when he said that anyone would judge Dryden a better poet than Elkanah Settle, merely on the strength of his name alone. And Mr. Mais has driven the point home by announcing a talk under a dull and uninspired title, and then giving it under one much brighter and more interesting.

It would have had to have been a very good talk indeed that would have amused us under so pedestrian a label as "Foreign Travel at Home"; but we were put in a good humor right at the outset by so intriguing a title as "Why Follow the Swallow?" a title at once stimulating to the imagination and pleasantly reminiscent of the most musical (why be afraid of superlatives?) the most musical poem in the English language, and possibly the best that Swinburne ever wrote.

In his talk Mr. Mais undertook a his hearers that Britain is a more desirable place than abroad for winter holidays. One might have expected him to approach the subject with a display of verbal pyrotechnics, as one conscious of advancing a paradox; or one might have expected him to tackle the weakest point of his proposition with a sort of blustering defiance, alleging with Dr. Johnson that no one but a fool ever allowed himself to be bothered by the weather. One might have expected either of these things, but one would have been wrong.

Mr. Mais, far from regarding his task as an uphill one, was quietly confident of the unanswerable strength of his case. He outlined a tour through the south country and the west and Scotland in the north, that he asserted would compare favorably for grandeur and beauty with anything in the Alps or the Andes. A nation that shivered in July and was almost drowned in August, he blandly informed that the winter months were likely to be both dry and warm. In January and February last he himself walked some 400 miles, and got wet only once. Many times he was so hot that he had to take off his coat. These are impressive thoughts. Perhaps the English climate, especially in winter, is too much maligned. Why not spend your holidays finding out?

HAROLD HOBSON.

## A Weekly Dialer's Guide

### *A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered*

*Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."*

WEEK OF NOV. 16-22

MONDAY, NOV. 16

8-8:15—**The Columbians.** Popular orchestra; male quartet. CBS to KFJF.
8-8:30—**Archer Gibson, concert organist.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
8-8:30—**Soconyland Sketch.** "A Story of the Yukon." NBC—WEAF to WBEN.
8:15-8:30—**"Singin' Sam," baritone.** Mon., Wed., Fri. CBS to KOIL.
8:30-8:45—**Melody Maids.** CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—**Death Valley Days Sketch.** "Spuds." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—**Voice of Firestone.** Soloists; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.
8:45-9—**Manhattan Serenaders.** Quartet and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:15—**Make-Up Box Orchestra.** CBS to KOIL.
9-9:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Harry Horlick's orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—**Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra.** Wanderers Quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:15-9:30—**Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.** Mendelssohn, Charpentier and Saint-Saens. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—**General Motors "Parade of the States."** Oklahoma. Original Indian opera; "Will Rogers Medley." NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**"An Evening in Paris."** Gladys Brittain; Pierre Brugnon; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Musical Dominoes.** Lucien Schmidt, cellist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30—**Gold Medal Express.** Ohman and Arden, popular pianists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.** CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**The Modernists.** CBS—Dixie network.
10:30-11—**"Real Folks" sketch.** "Husband Calling Contest." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-11—**Toscha Seidel, violinist.** Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
11-11:30—**Slumber Music.** Concert orchestra. Daily. NBC—WJZ chain.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17

7:30-7:45—**Kaltenborn Edits the News.** Tues., Thurs. CBS to KOIL.
7:30-7:45—**Southern Dairies Orchestra.** Tues., Fri. CBS—Dixie network.
7:45-8—**Back of the News in Washington.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:15—**Mills Brothers.** Negro quartet. Tues., Thurs., Sat. CBS to KFJF.
8-8:30—**Armstrong Quakers.** Author series. Soloists; quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-8:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.
8:15-8:30—**Abe Lyman's Orchestra.** Tues., Thurs. CBS to KFJF.
8:30-8:45—**Red Goose Adventures.** Western stories. CBS transcontinental.
8:30-8:45—**Reel Hugger Harmonies.** Male quartet and string ensemble. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—**Sousa's Band.** Male quartet. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:45-9—**Walter Winchell.** Marion Harris, guest soloist. CBS to KOIL.
8:45-9—**Dixie Serenaders.** CBS—Dixie network.
9-9:30—**Ben Bernie and his orchestra.** CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Musical Magazine.** Soloists; concert orchestra; Armchair Quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Household Program.** Alice Mock, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Fuller Man.** Mabel Jackson; Earle Spicer; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**"Great Personalities."** Frazier Hunt; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Dixie Concert Orchestra.** CBS—Dixie network.
10-10:15—**Modern Male Chorus.** CBS—transcontinental.
10-10:30—**"Old Stager's Memories."** Light opera review. NBC—WJZ chain.
10:15-10:30—**Shoemakers.** Quartet and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—**"Arabesque" sketch.** CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18

4:30-5—**Eastman School Chamber Music.** String quartet. NBC—WJZ to WENR.
7:45-8—**"Believe It or Not."** Robert L. Ripley. Wed. and Fri. NBC—WJZ to KDKA.
8-8:15—**College Memories.** Male quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:15—**Snoop and Peep.** NBC—WEAF to WTAM.
8:15-8:30—**Guy Robertson, baritone.** Leonard Joy's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KSL.
8:15-8:30—**Ohman and Arden, pianists.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:30-9—**Mobiloil Concert.** Gladys Rice, soprano; Douglas Stanbury, baritone; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KOA.
8:30-9—**Jack Frost's Melody Moments.** Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.
8:45-9—**Mills Brothers.** Negro quartet. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Halsey Stuart's "Old Counsellor."** Concert orchestra; financial talk. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Gold Medal Fast Freight.** Wheaties Quartet; Organist. CBS to KSCJ.
9-9:30—**Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.** "A Study in Scarlet," Part 1. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Poe's "The Cask of Amontillado."** CBS to KOIL.
9:30-10—**Comedy and vocal trio.** Marcella Shields, Billy Murray and Walter Scanlon. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Swanee Revue.** CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10:30—**Palmolive Hour.** Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers Quartet; Cameo Trio, female voices; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:15—**Baby Adele Kendlar.** Quartet and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:15-10:30—**Concert orchestra.** Mixed quartet. CBS to KDYL.
10:15-10:30—**Original Sketches.** CBS—Dixie network.
10:30-11—**Columbia Concerts Corporation Program.** Sylvia Lent, violinist; Fred Patton, tenor; orchestra. CBS to transcontinental.
10:30-11—**String dance orchestra.** Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, naturalist, guest speaker. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19

7:45-8—**"Famous Fallacies of Business."** Merle Thorpe, editor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:15—**Dixie Spiritual Singers.** Negro chorus. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-9—**Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees.** Sophie Tucker, guest soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—**Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller.** "Neighbors." NBC—WJZ to WREN.
8:30-8:45—**"Quiet Harmonies."** Female trio and orchestra. CBS to KFJF.
8:30-9—**Dixie Serenaders.** CBS—Dixie Network.
9-9:30—**Arco Dramatic Musicale.** Rossini program. soloists, quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Eugene Ormandy Presents.** Soloists; quartet; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.
9-9:30—**Snowdrift Southern Melodies.** CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—**Maxwell Ensemble.** Lanny Ross, tenor; quartet; orchestra. NBC — WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Adventures of Sherlock Holmes:** "A Study in Scarlet," Part I. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—**Dixie Mammoth Minstrels.** CBS Dixie Network.
10-10:30—**"The Man in the Front Row,"** Edwin C. Hill, newspaper man; Victor Young's Trumpeters. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Harry Horlick's orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-10:45—**Peters Parade.** Irene Beasley; Christie Trio; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—**Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.** CBS to stations available.

FRIDAY, NOV. 20

11-12—**NBC Music Appreciation Hour.** Walter Damrosch conducting National Orchestra. NBC—WEAF and WJZ to KSL.
3:15-4—**Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor. Charles** Naegle, pianist, in Schumann "Concerto." NBC—WJZ to KPO.
4:15-5:15—**Radio Guild.** "The Merchant of Venice." NBC—WJZ to KSL.
4:45-5:30—**Curtis Institute Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.** Jeanne Behrend, pianist, in Mozart "Coronation Concerto." CBS transcontinental.
7-7:45—**Major Bowes Family.** Ninth anniversary program. NBC—WEAF to KOA.
8-8:30—**Nestle Orchestra,** Frances Williams, guest soloist. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-9—**Cities Service Hour.** Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—**"March of Time."** Dramatized news sketches; concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Clicquot Club.** Harry Reser's Eskimos; Raymond Knight, soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—**Interwoven Pair.** Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra. NBC — WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Pond's Dance Program.** Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Irene Bordoni, guest soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—**Armour Program.** Soloists; vocal ensemble; Josef Koestner's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:45-10—**Friendly Five Footnotes.** "Casey" Jones; Larry Murphy, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—**Pillsbury Pageant.** Toscha Seidel, violinist; Marvyl Larson, coloratura soprano; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Paul Whiteman's Paint Men.** Mildred Bailey; Jack Fulton; Jesters trio. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-10:45—**Talk by "Bill" Roper,** former Princeton coach. CBS to KOIL.
10:30-10:45—**Blue Melody and Black Philosophy.** CBS—Dixie network.
10:30-11—**RKO Theater of the Air. Vaudeville.** NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:45-11—**Tito Guizar, Mexican tenor.** Sorey Orchestra. CBS to KGB.

SATURDAY, NOV. 21

11-12:30—**New York Philharmonic Symphony Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.** CBS transcontinental.
1:45-4:30—**Harvard-Yale.** At Harvard Stadium, Boston. NBC-WEAF to KOA.
2:30-6—**Southern California-Notre Dame.** At South Bend, Ind. CBS and NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
7-7:15—**The Political Situation in Washington Tonight.** Frederic William Wile. CBS transcontinental.
7:30-7:45—**Reis and Dunn.** Comedy and song team. CBS transcontinental.
8-8:30—**Civic Concerts Service Program.** Soloist and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-10—**Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.** Overture to "Alceste" (Gluck); Symphony No. 13 in G (Haydn); Concerto for Harp and Flute (Mozart); Overture to "Don Giovanni" (Mozart); Symphony No. 5 in C Minor (Beethoven). CBS transcontinental.
8:30-9—**National Council on Radio in Education.** Talk series. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—**"Dance with Countess D'Orsay."** Countess D'Orsay and Le Dandy, soloists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—**Arthur Pryor's Band.** Male quartet; popular orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Chicago Civic Opera Company.** NBC—WJZ to CPCF.
9:30-10—**The First Nighter.** "The Beads." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Club Valspar.** Aileen Clark, soprano; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.
10-10:30—**"Cuckoo."** Burlesque sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10-11—**Hank Simmons Show Boat.** CBS transcontinental
10:45-11—**Twenty Fingers of Harmony.** Semiclassical organ and piano duets. NBC—WJR to WREN.

SUNDAY, NOV. 22

12:30-12:45—**International Broadcast.** Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, journalist, from London. CBS transcontinental.
1:15-2:15—**Symphonic Hour.** Symphony orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
3:15-5—**New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Erich Kleiber, conductor.** Two Light Marches (Krenek); Trumpet Concerto (L. Mozart); Concertante Symphony (Haydn); Two Serenades, Seventh Symphony (Mahler); "Rosenkavalier" Waltzes (R. Strauss); Blue Danube Waltz (Strauss). CBS transcontinental.
4 1:30—**Florsheim Frolic.** Fredie Grofe's Orchestra; Jane Froman; Jack Fulton; Jesters Trio. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
4-4:30—**Melodies de France, Barrere Little Symphony.** NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
4:30-5—**Wonder Program.** Ruth Lyon, soprano; Charles Sears, tenor; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
5-5:30—**NBC Artists Service Program.** Shura Cherkassky, pianist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
5:30-6—**General Electric Twilight Program.** Louise Homer, contralto. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
5:30-6:30—**Blue Coal Revue.** Soloists; sketch; orchestra. CBS to CFRB.
6:30-6:45—**"My Portrait Gallery of Famous Britons."** NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
6:30-7—**Barnsdall Musical Memories.** Soloist; quartet; orchestra. CBS—Chicago.
7-7:15—**The World's Business.** Talk, Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.
7-7:30—**"Thru the Opera Glass."** Opera review. NBC—WEAF to KSL.
7:30-8—**The Three Bakers.** Male trio; Ray Perkins; dance orchestra. NBC—WJZ. transcontinental.
8-8:15—**Enna Jettick Melodies.** Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-9—**Eddie Cantor; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:45—**"Music Along the Wires."** Symphony Orchestra. Fritz Reiner, conductor. CBS to WGR.
8:15-8:45—**Esther Cad-Kin, soprano.** Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
8:15-8:45—**Dixie Salon Ensemble.** CBS—Dixie network.
8:15-9:15—**Collier's Radio Hour.** Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Mauriee Baron, conductor.** Soloist and chorus. CBS transcontinental.
9:15-9:45—**The American Album of Familiar Music.** Concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**"The Late Captain Crow."** CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Dixie Jamboree.** CBS—Dixie network.
9:45-10:15—**Buick Hall of Fame.** Countess Albani; quartet orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—**Kellogg Slumber Music Orchestra.** NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN
10-10:30—**Variety Show.** Edna Wallace Hopper; Abe Lyman's Orchestra. CBS to KDYL.
10:15-10:45—**Ted Weems's Orchestra.** Soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:15-10:45—**"Harbor Lights" Sketch.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-11—**Ernest Hutcheson, pianist.** Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—**Land of Wonder and Fear. Talk.** NBC—WJZ to KDKA.
10:45-11:15—**Sunday at Seth Parker's.** NBC WEAF transcontinental.
11-11:30—**The Gauchos. Argentine music.** CBS transcontinental.


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# GRAIN MARKET REVERSES ITS PRICE TREND

## May Wheat Off 9 Cents From Recent Top—Corn and Oats Also Lower

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—Bullish enthusiasm cooled off this week, with a reversal of the price trend which resulted in a downturn of 9 cents from the recent top, May wheat selling from 73 down to 64 cents.

The market on the extreme advance had outstripped the foreign demand, export business having become slow, and the outside demand was filled up finally by heavy profit-taking sales. Weakness in stocks served to check the buying demand to a great extent also, and there was a disposition to even up pending the development of more active foreign buying.

With the recession under way much stop loss selling resulted as averages of pyramided lines were reached. Eastern and foreign interests were credited with selling on the recent advances, leaving the market with a load of undigested wheat too big for the demand which contracted about as rapidly as it had expanded.

War news from Manchuria, holding the possibility of Russia being involved, failed to enthuse buyers to any great extent. Neither did the reports of a bullish kind from Argentina. Buenos Aires advanced or held steady while the other world markets were working lower. As a result the South American market gained decidedly on Chicago, giving color to claims of serious damage from frosts, and also deterioration in quality from heavy rains in the north where harvest is now under way.

Potentially bullish conditions exist in the drought over a large part of the winter wheat belt, and also in Canada. The effect of these conditions, however, will probably be held in abeyance until next spring when a change in moisture conditions may change the outlook. However, winter wheat is going into the winter with a low average condition.

The Canadian Government raised its estimate of the 1931 spring wheat crop by about 33,000,000 bushels, placing the yield at 279,000,000 bushels. This had a bearish effect especially at Winnipeg.

Cash wheat is holding strong relatively in most markets, and in the Southwest and also in the Northwest. Export trade has been mainly in Canadian wheat.

Corn, after being decidedly strong last week, turned weak with wheat, selling off about 6½ cents. The cash demand has improved a little and the country offerings have dwindled. The drought sections west of the Missouri are reported in need of corn, and it is probable much corn from Iowa and some Illinois points will be diverted to that section.

Farmers do not appear to be willing to sell on the setbacks. Receipts of corn in the West have been smaller than last year. The Government November report placed the crop at 2,574,000,000 bushels.

Oats reacted with other grains. Rye at times has been relatively firm.

# Programs Tonight

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:30 p. m.—Anne Lillian, soprano.
5:45 Libby Lewis, songs.
6:00 Football Review, Ralph Clifford.
6:15 Popular song period.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 American Liberal Arts Program.
7:15 Jack Beauvais; Del Castillo.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto.
7:45 Howard Harrington, tenor.
8:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio; two talks.
9:00 NBC, American Liberal Arts Colleges Program; addresses, President Hoover; Mr. John H. Fidley, Mr. Robert L. Kelly, Dr. A. N. Ward.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar; Aileen Clark; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Wayne King and his orchestra; Siboney Orchestra, from Havana; Walter Winchell.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Bradford organ.
5:40 WBZ Rocket Club.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sport review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Little Buster Circus Parade.
6:30 Riverside Pals; vocal duo.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward McHugh, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Hollywood Nights; Frank Luther, tenor; orchestra.
8:00 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
8:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Dance With Countess D'Orsay."
9:00 Chicago Civic Opera: overture and first act of "Samson and Delilah."
9:30 NBC, First Nighter; sketch, "The House of Fear"; talk.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" sketch.
10:30 NBC, Clara Lu and Em.
10:45 Lloyd Stoneman, pianist.
11:00 Announcements; sports review.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
12:00 "The Bewitching Hour."

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 "Merry Go Round"; sketch.
5:45 CBS, football scores.
5:59 Time; news; temperature; weather.
6:15 Variety Revue; soloists; orchestra.
6:45 "Collegiana"; sketch; organ.
7:00 CBS, "Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Carl Fenton's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
8:45 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud."
9:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
10:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
10:30 Report of Bruins-Maroons hockey game, Frank Ryan.
11:00 Organ recital.
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Harold Stern and his orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Joe Cappi's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Eddie Duchin's Casino Orchestra.
5:45 Political talk.
5:55 Ambassadors Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:59 Weather; news; limericks.
7:20 Voice and piano recital.
7:40 Eddie Dean and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Criterions, male quartet.
8:30 Hawaiian Echoes.
8:45 "Getting the News."
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Hour: concert band; Indian legend.
9:30 CBS, National Forum: "Europe and Its Problems of Today," Senator Burton K. Wheeler.

10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: "Erin Go Bragh."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:30 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Nocturne: Ann Leaf, organist.

**WHDH, Boston (830-361m)**

4:45 p. m.—"Etchings in Music."
5:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
5:30 Evening Musicale; soloist.
5:45 Hawaiian Melodists.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Time announcement.

**FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 15**

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

10:30 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
1:00 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:30 NBC, Talk, Mr. Carveth Wells.
1:45 NBC, American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Pettis orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, President Hoover's Unemployment Program; Cleveland Orchestra; Reinald Werrenrath; talk, Mr. Newton D. Baker; Marion Claire, soprano; Orpheus Male Chorus.
5:00 German Educational Society Chorus.
5:30 NBC, General Electric Twilight Program; Mary Garden, soprano.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; Earle Nelson, John Herrick, Billy Murray, soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 NBC, Red Cross Mattress Concert: Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Radio Test Tones.
10:15 NBC, Ted Weems's Orchestra; Ilo May Bailey, soloist.
10:45 NBC, President Hoover's Unemployment Program: Motion picture stars; Harry Richman, Morton Downey, Eddie Cantor; Roxy Chorus and Orchestra, motion picture stars from Hollywood; Paul Whiteman, Mildred Bailey, Amos 'n' Andy, Ben Bernie, King's Jesters, Rudy Vallee, George Jessel, Bing Crosby, D. W. Griffith.

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)**

9:30 a. m.—Paramount organ.
10:00 Sabbath Concert.
10:15 Safety Crusaders.
10:30 NBC, "Fiddlers Three."
10:50 South Church, Springfield.
12:15 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra.
12:45 First National Ensemble.
1:15 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:00 Unitarian Hour service.
2:30 NBC, Chauncey Parsons, tenor; Herbie Kay's Orchestra.
3:00 Religious Life Hour: talk.
3:15 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
3:30 Same as WEEI.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 NBC, Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:10 Success Interview.
6:15 Principato Hawaiian Duo.
6:25 Wright Interview; music.
6:30 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
6:45 NBC, Adventures of Barbara Wayne.
7:00 Time; "Fireside Hour."
7:15 "Songs My Mother Used to Sing."
7:30 NBC, The Three Bakers; trio; Ray Perkins; popular orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; speakers; soloists; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party: Heywood Broun, speaker; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 Same as WEEI.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 Organ Melodies; soloist.
10:00 "The Song Book."
11:00 Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain"; organ and soloist.
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Sons of Eli"; double quartet.
2:30 "Danceapators"; soloists.
3:30 Studio music.
5:00 Vagabonds Orchestra; soloist.
5:30 "Twilight Reveries"; organ; soloist.
6:00 String quartet and soloist.
6:15 "Memories"; Edmund Breese.
6:30 City Fuel Pageant; soloists; piano duo; dramatic sketch.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, "Charlie and Oscar" sketch.
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Esther Cad-Kin; orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Roxy Theater Symphony Orchestra, Maurice Baron, conductor.
9:30 CBS, "The Ancient Mariner"; sketch and music.
10:00 Gus Arnheim and his orchestra.
10:30 Weather; news; time.
10:45 Same as WEEI.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 m.—CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Lion Feuchtwanger, German author, from Berlin.
12:45 CBS, "Cafe Budapest"; Viennese gypsy music.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
1:45 CBS, William Robyn, tenor; Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches Program.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, New World Symphony.
3:30 Same as WEEI.
5:00 CBS, the Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue; comedy, music; mystery drama.
6:30 Howard Orchestra; Yacht Club Boys.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Popular programs.
9:00 Melody Mirror; voice, organ, violin.
9:15 Piano duo; vocal trio.
9:30 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Variety Show: Stage and Screen Stars; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; weather.
10:45 Same as WEEI.

## *Monday's Features*

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

**WBZ**

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:30 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

# LINDBERGH PREPARES FOR NEW SEA FLIGHT

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 — Col. Charles A. Lindbergh expects to leave here for Miami, Fla., Sunday morning to pilot the new amphibion of the Pan American Airways on its maiden voyage across the Caribbean to Colombia, it became known today.

The plane, which is the largest commercial transport in operation in the world, is scheduled to leave Miami next Tuesday with 33 passengers. It will make an overnight stop at Kingston, Jamaica, before continuing on its 1350-mile flight to South America.

### ROAD RELOCATION ORDERED

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 14—Relocation of a state highway in South Charlestown, that will result in eliminating the Hooker road underpass and Kimball crossing, was approved by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission's order yesterday, upon the petition presented by the State Highway Department, officials of the Sullivan County Railway and the selectmen of the town of Charlestown. The cost will be borne by the State and the railroad company.

### B. & M. TO BUILD 25 CABOOSES

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 14 (AP)—Boston & Maine Railroad officials announced today that the construction of 25 steel cabooses at the Concord shops of the road will provide work for a large number of men during January and February of next year. Shop operations at Concord have been curtailed for several months.

# General Classified

### AGENTS WANTED

SELL finest personal Christmas cards and box assortments to friends; earn extra money spare time without experience. CRAFTS PROCESS COMPANY, 1001 Chestnut St., Phila.

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HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1665 N Sycamore. GRanite 8176.

LOS ANGELES, Tramore Apartments, 533 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, elevator; garage adjoining. 3, 4 and H cars.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—3 furnished homes block from ocean; 1 of 9 rooms, 3 baths, 3 porches, servants' quarters; 1 of 6 rooms, 1 of 3 rooms; Frigidaires. TENNEY, 8613 Collins Ave., Miami Beach, Fla.

# Local Classified

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FIREPLACE WOOD—Clean, hard, long burning sound birch and maple, properly seasoned, sawed to any length; $17 in cord lots, $9 in half cord; quick delivery. Call Mystic 0087 (Medford, Mass.).

TWO seats for Tuesday afternoon (Nov. 17) series of the Symphony concert. Tel. Weymouth 2364 (Mass.).

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LINCOLN CENTER—Colonial type home, 9 years old, newly painted and decorated; 2-car garage, 90-foot henhouse, large apple orchard, 6½ acres land with long frontage on one of the main roads. Call Lincoln 0051 or write Box W-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

# Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### FURNITURE

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RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y., 8753 113th St.—8 rooms, bath, steam heat; adjoining Christian Science church. Apply Church Office.

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HARTFORD, CONN.—Business woman wants board and room, Farmington Ave. line; $7 weekly; garage $1 weekly. MRS. E. S., Room 29, 43 Farmington Ave.

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LARGE excellent room for two; private family; no other roomers; one block 157th St. station, Broadway subway; $15 week. Write Box G-34, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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NEW YORK CITY, 601 W. 168 (Apt. 62)—Single-double, $9-$12; twin beds, closets, baths adjoining; permanent-transient. WA 7-2350.

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EXPERIENCED sales executive desires connection; understand handling specialities and direct selling and advertising; willing serve anywhere; thoroughly acquainted New England and New York. V-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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*Tone—Diction—Interpretation*
Thorough training and repertoire for Church Soloists. Diction and Voice Projection for platform delivery.
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Men or Women $1
HALF SOLES
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ALL FOR
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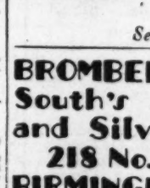

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LADIES' AND GENTS' APPAREL
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*Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast*
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*A Complete Department Store*
HYDE PARK LAUNDRY *and* DRY CLEANING CO.
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We cater to high grade hand work at reasonable prices.

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Completely Equipped for Care of Skin, Hair and Nails

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CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
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*Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products*
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
*STATIONERS*
*OFFICE OUTFITTERS*
A service station for home and office
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WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

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**LAUNDRY May's DRY CLEANING DYEING**
REmlock 5300
*An Institution of 50 Years' Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
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CRAWFORD'S
Russell McPhails Chocolates
*are delicious*
We Deliver Phone Walnut 2760
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A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
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The Store All Women Know
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Furs Relined, Repaired and Redyed
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*Domestic Laundry*
Quality Laundry Service
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Telephone Raymond 2245

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*We deliver flowers for all occasions*
1169 Cascade Ave. SW. Call West 2697

OFFICE SUPPLIES
*Fountain Pen Headquarters*
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 BROAD STREET N.W.

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### ATLANTA (Continued)

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Main 4100

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**Whitman's Laundry**
"Beats the Dutch"
*Independent—Progressive—Competitive*

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"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
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*Complete Auto Service*
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WASHING GREASING STORAGE
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*ALWAYS OPEN*

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*Dry Cleansing*
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*A Complete Cleaning Service*
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HIGH CLASS COAL
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Incorporated
*Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners*
*Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning*
A Service to Fit Every Purse
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*Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors*

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Crystal Restaurant
*Twenty Years on the Square*
The Home is the Only Competitor
545-547 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

**Local Classified**
**Other Than United States and Canada**
*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.*

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NEW ZEALAND — MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, well-established connection throughout N. Z., with SAMPLE-ROOM centrally situated, is desirous of representing manufacturers or warehousemen. Apply P. O. Box 1046, Christchurch, New Zealand.

**BOARD FOR CHILDREN**
CANNES REGION, MAGAGNOSC—Mesdemoiselles BABUT-MONOD receive few children; refined home, every care; also guests occasionally; modern accommodation; garden.

**DRESSMAKING**
PARIS—"SUZY OLIVIER" (herself); dressmaking, lingerie; comes to your home. Write to 6 rue de Calais (9ème). Telephone: Central 34-05.

**ENGLISH LESSONS**
PARIS—English commercial correspondence 100 frs. a month, 2 lessons a week. MISS REUSS, 227 Boulevard Pereire (17ème).

**FRENCH LESSONS**
PARIS—French lady diplômée teaches French grammar, conversation; knowledge English. MLLE. ROBBA, 18 rue Ranelagh, Auteuil 72-99.

**MUSIC LESSONS**
PARIS—Edyth Walker, dramatic soprano, formerly Metropolitan Opera, Covent Garden, Bayreuth, Münich; singing lessons; coaching opera and songs. Box W-66, 3 Ave. de l'Opéra.

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**TEACHERS**
LONDON—English lessons for foreigners, private or classes, by experienced certificated teacher; conversational, grammar, business, etc.; also French lessons by French teacher. MISS LIVESAY 36 Colville Terrace, London, W. 11.

**TO LET**
NICE (South France)—TO LET: beautiful furnished and unfurnished apartments facing sea, with garden; 63, Promenade des Anglais; Gloria Mansions. Address enquiries: Proprietor, 39, Av. des Beaumettes, Nice.

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Wanted to purchase, residence, medium size, Perth or suburbs. Sewered and gas. P. O. Box H-595, Perth.

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*Dresses Jersey, etc.* *Latest Novelties*
**BOKA**
26 and 30 RUE D'ANTIBES

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ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
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*Many years of experience.*

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3 Avenue de l'Opéra

**Grand Garage Descombes**
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
(Porte Champerret) Tel.: Wagram 19-19

Complete and Conscientious Garage SERVICE
We will buy, sell, exchange or repair a car of any make, hire you one for a day or a month, with or without a chauffeur.
ACCESSORIES
Sté Automobile Louis Graf & Co.

MARIA-JANE
9, rue Saint-Lazare
EXQUISITE HAND-EMBROIDERED BAGS
Original Designs
Point Beauvais, Viennois, Aubusson Petit Point, etc.

ELZA-LEE
PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
130 Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris

**Maurice Hairdressing Salon**
*Operated by Experts—Soft Water*
61 RUE DE L'ARCADE
*(Opposite St. Lazare station)*
Tel: Europe 39-25

*Smartest Hats in Paris*
for the price from 200 frs. up
*Marcelline*
4, rue du Marché St-Honoré PARIS

HAIR DRESSING
Hair Cut or Water Wave, 10 frs. Permanent Waving—20% Reduction on tariff on presentation of this advertisement.
*Hair Specialities in all branches at moderate prices.*
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31, rue Tronchet (First Floor) Tel. Louvre 0.58

*Reliane* MODES
Moderate Prices
Building St. Augustin
26, rue de la Pépinière
1st Floor, Salon 22 & 23. Tel. Laborde 00-06
Punctual and absolutely reliable

PRINCESS MARY'S HOSIERY
FRENCH HOUSE: 205 rue St-Honoré
*HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS*
*ANGORA UNDERWEAR*
*ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR*

The Smallest but Smartest Umbrella Shop in Paris
WILSON
8, rue Duphot (Madeleine)
The Success of the Season
WILSON'S UNIQUE BAGS, Frs. 105,-
SEE HIS UMBRELLAS, Frs. 200,-

MILLINERY
Haute Mode
Moderate Prices
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Elysée Building No. 70

A Home in Paris
is offered by Mme. M. G. Einthoven in her appointed flat with every modern convenience. Salons, library, facilities for entertaining your friends. The freedom of a hotel with the comfort of a home. Inclusive prices.
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Tel. Ségur 29-64

### SAINT-RAPHAEL—(French Riviera)

*DRESSES JERSEY etc.* *LATEST NOVELTIES*
**BOKA**
BOULEVARD FÉLIX MARTIN

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Unter den Linden 59A

Shirtmakers
KUNTZE & CO.
Hemdenmacher
Nürnbergerstr. 66 (Nähe Tauentzienstr.)
Herrenwäsche-Ausstattungen

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FERDINANDSTRASSE 23

CONFECTIONERY
*Chocolate, Biscuits, Cocoa, Postum, etc.*
Schokoladenhaus Grimm vor dem Dammtor
Grindelallee 54-59 Tel. Nordsee 4103
SCHOKOLADEN, KEKS, KAKAO, POSTUM, etc.

## HOLLAND

### THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 & 3
Tel. 330726 THE HAGUE

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11 Via Magenta

HEINZ
**57 VARIETIES**
OLD ENGLAND STORES
Via Vecchietti 6
Florence

CHARLES
*Ladies' Hairdresser*
has transferred to
VIA PORTA ROSSA II
*Next to Palazzo Davanzati*

*The* AMERICAN
Breakfast, Lunch and Tea Room
All American Specialties
THE TABBY CAT
14 Via Vigna Nuova, Florence

## NORWAY

### OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

"DELIKAT" Home-Bakery
Pilestredet 27 Telephone 17420
*Home-made Bread*
*All kinds of Cakes*
Wholesale and Retail
Delivery Everywhere

HILDE MILGAARD
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Telegraph "Milgaard" Telph. 45.330
*BOUQUETS*
*MODERN FLOWERWORK*

**Chr. Erichsen**
Hairdressing in all its branches.
(Dame-Frisörsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS STATIONERY

## SWEDEN

### STOCKHOLM

Ladies and Gentlemen
and children of all ages
get their equipment in the leading store
Paul U. Bergströms A.B.
Stockholm
Shoes of
KEMBEL'S Handiwork
and other well-known manufactures.
Drottninggatan 74 Hötorget 13
Hornsgatan 54

IF YOU are to buy pearls, jewelry, gold, silver or plate, don't omit to call at my shop. Refer to this paper, and you will get the best possible at the best price.
H. MOBERG
*JEWELLER*
Now only one shop. Kornhamnstorg 49

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
**Myrstedts Matthörna**
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

*"The Oldest and Largest House"*
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
*Holmbloms*
NORRMALMSTORG

LANDÉNS WELL KNOWN
*BEAUTY SHOP*
MANICURE
Smålandsgatan 4 (near Birgerjarlsgatan)
Tel. O. 40154

Books—Magazines
Stationery
A. B. BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

## SWITZERLAND

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BOLLWERK 15

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks—Zeiss
Christoffelgasse 4
Zytglockenlaube 4

All Sorts of Books obtainable from
A. FRANCKE
BUBENBERGPLATZ 6,
BERNE, SWITZERLAND

KARL REISTERER
Kramgasse 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes
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*Kolonialwaren Grocery*
Aegertenstrasse 49
Tel. Chr. 35.39

PLASTERER & PAINTING BUSINESS
Hans Hächler
Wabernstrasse 18 Tel. Chr. 18.31

## SWITZERLAND

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PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for Reliability, Quality & Style
Large assortment in fur coats
Kramgasse 19

*Ala Pompadour*
Ch. Muster
Karl Schenk-Haus
SPITALGASSE 4
*Laces at every price. Large assortment.*

*FIRST CLASS*
AMERICAN RADIOS
Music House
MÜLLER & SCHADE
*Founded 1850*
SPITALGASSE 20
*Records and Apparatus*

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
*The House for Carpets and Linoleum*

WATCHES, GOLD & SILVERWARE
*LARGE ASSORTMENT*
**Zigerli & Cie**
SPITALGASSE 14

ED. MEYER v. BERGEN
*Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites*
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## Union of South Africa

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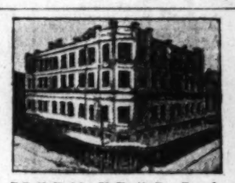

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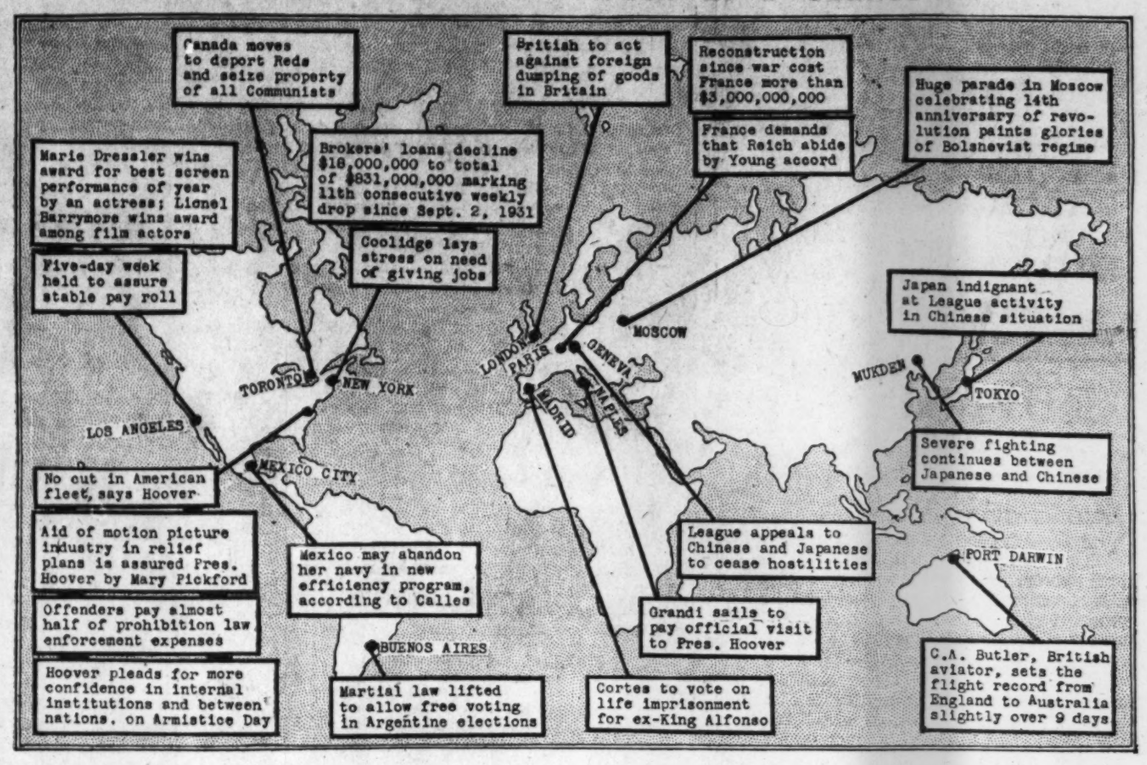
# DAILY FEATURES

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Canada moves to deport Reds and seize property of all Communists
British to act against foreign dumping of goods in Britain
Reconstruction since war cost France more than $3,000,000,000
Huge parade in Moscow celebrating 14th anniversary of revolution paints glories of Bolshevist regime
Marie Dressler wins award for best screen performance of year by an actress; Lionel Barrymore wins award among film actors
Brokers' loans decline $18,000,000 to total of $831,000,000 marking 11th consecutive weekly drop since Sept. 2, 1931
France demands that Reich abide by Young accord
Coolidge lays stress on need of giving jobs
Five-day week held to assure stable pay roll
Japan indignant at League activity in Chinese situation
TORONTO
NEW YORK
LOS ANGELES
MEXICO CITY
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
NAPLES
MADRID
MOSCOW
MUKDEN
TOKYO
No cut in American fleet, says Hoover
Severe fighting continues between Japanese and Chinese
Aid of motion picture industry in relief plans is assured Pres. Hoover by Mary Pickford
Mexico may abandon her navy in new efficiency program, according to Calles
League appeals to Chinese and Japanese to cease hostilities
PORT DARWIN
Offenders pay almost half of prohibition law enforcement expenses
BUENOS AIRES
Grandi sails to pay official visit to Pres. Hoover
Hoover pleads for more confidence in internal institutions and between nations, on Armistice Day
Martial law lifted to allow free voting in Argentine elections
Cortes to vote on life imprisonment for ex-King Alfonso
C.A. Butler, British aviator, sets the flight record from England to Australia slightly over 9 days

## All Nature

### Hare
*(Lepus timidus)*

**Where:** All over the world in temperate climates, especially in North America, and, through introduction, Australia.

**Distinguishing features:** Fur is redder in hue than that of a rabbit; very long, black-tipped ears; long hind legs, and large prominent eyes. When fully grown, from 9 to 13 pounds in weight.

"Hare and Hounds" is a popular game among some of the younger generation, and generally if the hares are wise, or don't strew the paper quite as liberally as they might, escape is certain. Actually, the wild hares seem uncanny at outguessing the hounds in pursuit. Appearing to understand the methods employed in tracking them, they are most crafty in maneuvering to throw pursuers off the scent. A favorite method is to double back on the track and then using the powerful hind legs make a great leap at right angles to the former course and remain in hiding until the pursuer is past. If that doesn't work, they can take to the water and swim until out of range.

Unlike the rabbit, the hare makes no burrow or elaborate nest, but makes its home in a slight depression in the ground where its protective coloration so resembles the surrounding earth and dried herbage that it can hardly be distinguished. Like the rabbit, it is a very prolific animal. The leverets, or young hares, are covered with fur when born and have their eyes open. They generally spend from four to five weeks under care of the mother, after which they separate and do their own foraging.

Hares and rabbits belong to the *Leporidæ* family, which differs from other rodents in the possession of a pair of small incisor teeth located just behind the pair of large incisors in the upper jaw. The *Rodentia* order of rodents, of which hares are members, are all gnawing mammals characterized by having long, chisel-like incisor teeth, and include such animals as chipmunks, squirrels, rats, gophers, beavers, porcupines, and muskrats. It is undoubtedly the most important order of mammals in existence so far as the fur manufacturers are concerned, for most of the popular, and also some of the best pelts, are obtained from this group.

**Review**

1. What are "leverets"?
2. How does the hare's home differ from the rabbit's?
3. What is the "doubling back" ruse adopted by the pursued hare?

## Worth Knowing

**FALLEN LEAVES**

Citizens of Maplewood, N. J., were requested by the town engineers not to burn their leaves. Instead, the leaves were gathered by the town and treated with chemicals. A leaf mold valued at $1500 resulted—incidentally saving two-thirds of the usual expense for fertilizer for trees and shrubbery.

## A Quotation for Today

*IF YOU have but five consolatory minutes between the desk and the bed, make much of them, and live a century in them.*

—CHARLES LAMB

## The Mail Bag

**Santa Monica, California**

Dear Editor:

I want to express my thanks to everyone connected with the Monitor. It is such a joy and help. I especially enjoy the "Young Folks' Page," "The Home Forum" and the "Sundial."

Santa Monica Canyon is a lovely place to live. There is a sage covered hill directly in back of our home. When it is in its purple bloom—in the early summer—it is very effective.

We have a long distance view across the canyon and also out on the ocean. In clear weather we can see many ocean steamers as they go by on the horizon. I've been sitting in front of one of the windows for the last hour and have seen nine of them go by. Three of them were small boats, and the other six were large passenger steamships and freighters. With the aid of the binoculars I recognized two of the passenger steamers.

Through the Monitor I have gained several "corries" and hope to gain as many more as will write to me. I am 15 years old and interested in all sports, especially tennis, basketball and swimming. Reading is also one of my hobbies. That is a fairly wide field, so girls from 14-17 years old, interested in any of the above please write to me!

Best wishes to all the Mail Baggers.

—— Dorothy D.

**Jerome, Arizona**

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I want to be included among your Mail Baggers. I am very interested in The Christian Science Monitor.

I live in Jerome, which is commonly called, the "billion dollar copper camp." Because Jerome is built on the side of a mountain, to come to our home one has to climb about 95 stairs going nearly straight up. We have many interesting wonders, such as old Indian cliff dwellings, a bottomless well, natural bridge, the Grand Canyon, Painted Desert and many crater lakes.

I am 15 years old, a sophomore of the Jerome High School, a lover of music and interested in many other subjects. I have always gone to the Christian Science Sunday School. I should like to receive letters from anyone between the ages of 15-17, and I promise to answer all letters. My best wishes to the Mail Baggers.

Phyllis G.

**Marine City, Michigan**

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for some seven years, but only recently have been reading the Mail Bag, always thinking it was established for children of grade-school age. One day a friend and I were discussing features of a local paper when he drew my attention to the Mail Bag, and I read the column through. I have been reading it ever since and find the different letters very interesting indeed, even though most of them were from persons of high school age. I think the Mail Bag a splendid idea and found it was just what I was in need of and probably was led to it. I am interested in journalism, art, world affairs, travel, aviation and sports.

The thought came to me today, as I was reading the Mail Bag, how wonderful it would be if I could make a pen friend in every state in the Union. In this way our vast national boundaries become as one lovely neighborhood. Of course I should be glad to hear from persons in other places outside of the United States, also a few in Detroit, Mich.

My home is on the banks of the beautiful St. Clair River and where I am sitting in my room I can look out over the shining waters and the Canadian shore a mile away. A great lake freighter is steaming majestically up stream. It is fair sailing for her today, but she may run into gales and blizzards and blinding snow storms before she reaches her destination at some upper lake port.

I am an "over 20" and have had some experience in newspaper work and hope to be an editor some day. The newspaper business is a great channel of influence. That is one reason, the big reason, we need men of good Christian character at the helm of every publication.

I shall be interested in hearing from anyone anywhere and of anything the writer may have to say to me.

With kind thoughts and best wishes to the Editor and the Mail Baggers, collectively.

William Ralph Y.

**Wauwatosa, Wisconsin**

Dear Editor:

Since I first began to realize what world peace will mean when it becomes a fact, I have watched with interest the many ways in which the Monitor is helping to make this wonderful dream come true.

If one may say that beauty is one's hobby I'd like to say that is mine. The hobby of looking for beauty leads one on with interest for it has so many forms. Where I enjoy finding it most is in the doings of my fellow human beings. The Monitor makes the people of other lands so real, through the Mail Bag and other features, that we realize they are our brothers.

I am 16 years old, a junior in high school, who has not yet found anything in this world uninteresting enough not to be interesting. So if you'll just write to me here's my promise to answer you.

Best wishes for the future success of the Young Folks' Page. The Christian Science Monitor, and all its friends! —— Edith J.

**RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE**

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

## Chest of Tools Puzzle

Though as a rule I plan everything I'm letting the plumber advise the proper level of the bath-tub. Races were held here Monday. It was a wonderful day. If I learn more about history I may teach school. To teach is elevating I have been told.

This puzzle hardly looks like a chest of tools, but hidden away in the sentences are the names of 10 kinds of tools. Can you find them? For example on the second line the first five letters spell "plane."

## Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Name Puzzle: Arch, onion, ball, man. (Abraham Lincoln).

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### How to Start

(Wall Street Journal)

New York

VERY staid, very conservative, unimpulsive firm is that of Robinson & Steinman, with Wall Street affiliations. They are engineers. They specialize in the design and construction of great bridges. In erection of one of the greatest arch bridges in the world—that crossing Hell Gate—Dr. David B. Steinman was the associate of Gustav Lindenthal; and since that, in association with Dr. Holton D. Robinson, he has moved from success to success—their operations extending throughout the world—identified in Brazil with such achievements as the longest eyebar suspension span in the world, with Quebec's longest rope strand suspension span in the world, the Ulysses S. Grant bridge over the Ohio River, the $25,000,000 Ambassador bridge at Detroit, the $60,000,000 Hudson River bridge, the proposed $60,000,000 Liberty bridge to span the Narrows of New York harbor.

Their most recent recognition comes from the city of Hartford. They have been chosen to create a $5,000,000 bridge.

"Well," said Dr. Steinman to Dr. Robinson, "How do we start?"

"As usual—of course," said Dr. Robinson to Dr. Steinman. And they did.

A little note was put in a personal envelope for every employee on the firm's pay roll, asking them all to accept an advance in their wages.

Thanksgiving, not exactly a la mode, A. D., 1931.

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

**Suffix "-itude," as in "gratitude"** (Miss A. L. D.)—This is a suffix (properly "-tude") of abstract nouns, chiefly from Latin adjectives, as *altus*, "high"; *altitudo*, "height," then our "altitude"; *fortis*, "brave"; *fortitudo*, "bravery," then our "fortitude"; *gratus*, "pleasing, thankful"; *gratitudo*, "thankfulness," then our "gratitude," etc. The suffix expresses quality or state.

**Illusive, inclusive** (W. A., who inquires especially regarding the value of the *s*)—These words call for the *s* sound, not *z*, *ih-lyoo'-siv* and *in-kloo'-siv*. Note that *u* following an *l* which is preceded by another consonant *other than an l* is never sounded long. "Illusive" and "inclusive" are examples, the *u* in the first being long, and in the latter as *oo*.

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## In Lighter Vein

**Not to Be Outdone**

Three little girls were playing one day when one whose father was a minister proudly remarked, "My father has D. D. after his name."

Another, who was a physician's daughter, replied, "My father always has M. D. after his."

Thereupon the third, not to be outdone, quickly declared: "Well, that's nothin'; my father always has C. O. D. after his name."

**A Miss Tree**

From an author's description: "She was as slender as a young sapling."

And looked spruce?

**The Morning Foot Race**

"Do you miss the 8:15 since they've taken it off?"

"No, not since."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# EDITORIALS

## Can Dry Repeal Aid Business?

NINETY-SEVEN respected and influential American business men might believe the mellow jest that the moon is made of green cheese, and yet the dairy industry of Switzerland and Wisconsin would be in little danger of competition from that source. For majorities among small groups, even of business leaders, do not make facts.

All this is apropos of a report that the very competent business organization, Bradstreet's, found that 97 out of 140 men who "elected to reply" in a recent canvass—a much larger number evidently were interviewed—believe that either repeal or modification of national prohibition would aid economic recovery.

It is worth while to note that this statement deals only with opinions or conclusions, not with reasons why beer would or would not help. The main question is not whether men believe a legalized return to alcoholic liquor would help business, but whether that proposition has in it the economic factors which actually would help—or injure—business.

The economic claims made for a revival of the liquor industry are that it would give (1) added employment to workers; (2) farm relief through a market for grain; (3) tax relief as a result of new government revenues; (4) a stimulus to business confidence.

The claims regarding employment have been so thoroughly deflated by a reference to pre-prohibition Census Bureau figures and by deduction for the loss of jobs through diversion of buying power from other industries that few are deceived on this point any longer. Moreover, in this claim the wets contradict their own theme song about the prevalence of the bootlegger. If the illegal sale is as extensive as the wets have claimed, then by their hypothesis legalized sale would put as many out of employment as it would put in. If it is not, then there is less reason for repeal of prohibition on the score of unenforceability.

The farm relief argument has been exploded by the National Grange, which has calculated that the increased demand for dairy products alone since prohibition provides a better market for grain than would a resuscitated brewing industry.

As for the tax argument, while business corporations might be relieved of part of the income tax, have their presidents and sales managers calculated the extent to which they would be taxed by the competition of the legalized liquor seller for the consumer's dollar? Dr. Paul T. Cherington, director of research for the J. Walter Thompson Company, a New York advertising agency, has done so, and wrote nearly a year ago in Advertising and Selling that, balancing prospective liquor advertising with losses elsewhere, his profession "would seem to have little to gain and much to hazard in any modification of the Eighteenth Amendment or the enforcement acts."

Finally, there is the view represented in an analysis by the Standard Statistics Company. This leading financial service says:

> We do not anticipate that any pronounced or sustained economic benefits would accrue from the restoration of legalized beer and wine, either in greatly increased consumption of raw materials, or in increased employment opportunities or governmental revenue.

It concludes that "the greatest benefit from modification would emanate from the psychological effect," that is, from a momentary stimulation to confidence arising merely from a popular assumption that it would help business.

Ordinarily business leaders would refuse to act on so flimsy a premise. They usually are quick to expose the fallacies in politico-economic nostrums, as when they resist monetary inflation, bimetallism, the giving of a dole, price-fixing in farm relief or government participation in business. Many have denounced the idea that the nation can deceive itself into a state of prosperity. Let them beware now that they are not so grossly misled as those whom they criticize. The needed fillip to confidence already has been given in a more substantial form by President Hoover's financial program and without the heavy aftercost in social and economic welfare which would follow a return to rum.

Captains of industry have been accustomed to point out—and wisely—that improvement in prosperity must come from constructive work, from producing, conserving and distributing useful goods and services. Let them apply this test to the proposal of legalizing liquor. If modification or repeal is to provide new business even momentarily, it can do so only by increasing the consumption of alcohol, with resultant ill effects in human wastage. No move can genuinely add to national wealth which subtracts from national well-being.

## Electoral Anomalies in Britain

THE whole system by which democratic assemblies are chosen has received a shock at the recent elections in Britain. The broad idea underlying the system is that the resultant assembly should adequately express the various shades of opinion prevailing in the state. The reservation may reasonably be added that a certain amount of weightage is not only permissible but advantageous to place the Government of the day in a secure position even though the policy it stands for may be held by only a bare majority of the electorate.

In the British elections weightage has been carried to extremes. The Opposition has been almost wiped out, though it polled nearly half as many votes as the Government's supporters who now outnumber it by ten to one. Another interesting point that has emerged is that the Liberals who have hitherto pressed for proportional representation have on this occasion benefited by the uncertainties of the poll. Their representation in the present British Parliament is larger than that of Labor, though they secured less than half as many votes. They have also obtained more seats than at the preceding contest when they polled at least twice as heavily.

Such anomalies do not make for satisfactory government. It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that because the existing system is liable to be defective, any other would necessarily work better. Proportional representation of various kinds has been tried at different times in France, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Greece, but has come in for a great deal of criticism. One of the chief objections to it appears to be that it results in the production of a multiplicity of parties with consequent lack of permanence in Government. The outcome of the British election suggests that change is wanted. But the problem of what that change should be still lacks solution.

## It Is the League's Move

THE Council of the League of Nations is meeting at Paris in an atmosphere of great expectations. Already it is reported that Secretary Stimson has devised a formula of settlement which will be acceptable. The League has gone too far on the Manchurian question to draw back now, and undoubtedly whatever formula is applied will be applied under the auspices of the League.

What can the League do to make its authority respected? It can do many things. Article XI, under which the Council so far has acted, confers upon the powers the responsibility of considering methods for settling submitted troubles. It is a highly generalized provision. Other articles are more specific. They provide for submission of disputes to formal procedure such as arbitration. Some observers would step over these clauses and pass straightaway to the application of the sanctions clause, Article XVI. This provides that if any member does resort to war in disregard of its covenant under the various articles, that member should be deemed to have committed an act of war against other members of the League, which would then sever trade and financial relations with it, and consider the application of force.

But any move to apply sanctions would be an extreme step. Indeed, the recurrence of the suggestion from Geneva is highly unfortunate. Nobody should know better than the Secretariat of the League that the interpretation of Article XVI has been rocking international debates ever since the League was founded. If the United States took the initiative in sanctions, it would be another matter, but no nation is likely to sever connections with a recalcitrant member so long as it knows that the United States would remain a free agent.

On other grounds, moreover, any invocation of the article at this stage would be undesirable. No war has been declared between China and Japan. There scarcely seems to be even the threat of war in the legal sense. But since this is the justification for bringing the League Council together, the international ruling is that a threat of war does exist, and the powers must proceed accordingly to restore peace.

This is the fact which should be kept clearly in view. Peace must be restored. Technicalities, though important in the conduct of international affairs, are of little moment to a world which of late weeks has demonstrated convincingly its concern about Manchuria. American action in sending General Dawes to Paris is testimony to that concern. So far the American interest has been based on the Kellogg pact and the Nine-Power treaty. The first has obviously been violated in its second article, which binds the parties to the peaceful settlement of disputes.

As for the Nine-Power pact, though China's territorial integrity and open door are guaranteed in Japan's five points, a fear has been expressed that Japanese actions in Manchuria bode ill for its sanctity. On both counts, therefore, the United States is thoroughly justified in its new action.

The Nine-Power pact must be upheld beyond peradventure. When this agreement has been reaffirmed, the aim of the statesmen assembled at Geneva should be to reconcile the two parties by any reasonable formula. This might be accomplished without straying beyond the realm of Article XI. Would it not be possible, for example, to create out of the Japanese treaty force the nucleus of an international police force in Manchuria and then prevail upon the two parties to compose their differences in the presence of a League observer? Almost any reasonable formula will be preferable to that of bombs vs. boycotts.

## A Pigeonhole Mystery

WHERE do they all sleep? Some of the most prominent residents of our cities have no visible lodgings. By day they are seen on the streets and the boulevards, in the parks and at the railroad stations. They amble, they strut, they scurry, they wheel. They are part of the city itself—during the daylight. Then they vanish. The city by night has never yet seen one of them. Where do they go?

Yes, what do all the city pigeons do when night comes? This is an unsolved question of metropolitan life which puzzles certain of our city dwellers. They see plump pigeons running almost under their feet on the busiest of downtown streets, pursuing an erratic peanut. They see them flocking to the windows of tall office buildings when they find one where they are fed. They see pigeons even venturing into the windows of business blocks. They see lone pigeons soaring past their high-up offices, and see them circling together in a great whirring cloud—perhaps the most beautiful picture to be found in all the city.

Then dusk comes, lights begin to fleck the buildings the pigeons have lived about all day, and here and there a ball of feathers may perhaps be seen on some classic wall. No more. It seems as if the pigeon flock has posted a few sentries, while the rest disappear to—where? Night simply wipes them out. The rather more difficult question of where does the light go when the candle goes out has already been answered. A light-footed gnome softly treading the capacious eaves of city halls and other public edifices may find that kind-hearted architects have provided comfortable apartment houses for feathered flocks. And possibly some day a wise child will tell his inquiring father where all the pigeons go when the day goes out.

## Where the Big Profits Lie

SCENE: the White House grounds. Cast: a distinguished group of American business and professional men, including the head of one of New York's biggest banks and of the committee which organized the World Bank, the vice-president of a great public utility company, an authority on international law, a prominent engineer and banker from San Francisco, a State Senator from Illinois, a Texas rancher, and the President of the United States.

Action: These stalwart gentlemen line up as a football team. The engineer barks a signal. A banker snaps the ball. Another banker catches it and skirts right end. Another signal. The international lawyer punts the ball far down the lawn. Again a play is called. The public utility magnate crashes through a hole over guard opened by the Texas rancher. Then they huddle to give three lusty rahs for Stanford. Afterward dinner and stories of the old days.

That in summary was the latest White House conference. Whatever the variety of their political faith, Americans will have little fault to find with it. They will feel that finance, politics and international affairs could well be adjourned for a few hours at least. It is well to have songs, cheers and laughter invading the burdened precincts of statecraft. This reunion of the Stanford University football team of 1894 was a useful as well as a happy event, if it did no more than release the participants from themselves and turn the nation's attention briefly away from weighty affairs. And it is notable that these distinguished players really made a game of it.

Perhaps that is what the football players of today need to do with football and the business men need to do with business—get the fun out of it.

## Railway Wage Conferences Begin

THE reported opening of negotiations between railway labor leaders and railway officials over wages and employment offers an impressive example of the improvement in industrial relations which has taken place in the United States in the last half century.

In 1877, in an economic situation quite similar to that of today, the promulgation of wage cuts by eastern railroads led to riots in which an armed mob took possession of the city of Pittsburgh and burned railroad stations and a roundhouse. Again in 1894 the Pullman strike, which tied up railroads leading into Chicago, alarmed the country with its violence.

But now, under a stress perhaps no less, railroad executives seek every alternative before proposing lower wages; railroad union officials issue the invitation to a conference on the subject, linking it with the possibility of wider employment at new rates; and the parleys begin in an atmosphere of mutual interest and compromise rather than of antagonism.

When one asks why this change, the answer is at least twofold: First, there has arisen a growing acknowledgment of the futility of violence and the efficacy of peaceful means in settling industrial issues. Second, there is an impulsion toward peaceful negotiation in the very existence of the Federal Railway Labor Board, with its system of authorized mediation. In Canada a reduction has been accepted by four-fifths of the employees and the question of its application to the rest is before a conciliation board.

The readjustment proposal as broached by the New York Central system includes one point that is particularly meritorious. This is the stipulation that the contemplated reduction of 10 per cent shall stand only for one year. Whether the wage rates then would be restored might depend on an improvement of railroad earnings, but the question would be open at least to negotiation. Something of this sort is considered in the plans of the other three major eastern systems.

The objective sought by the labor spokesmen, namely, employment for a larger number of men in return for a wage concession, also is a worthy goal. Some persons have argued that if wages are reduced, work can be spread among more employees and the total pay rolls actually be increased. Now is the time to prove it; and if the railroads can carry out the promise, other industries should be able to do so, too.

Altogether it is a cause for decided gratification that the railway workers and railway companies in the United States can and evidently will accomplish a far-reaching adjustment of wages and working conditions by peaceful means.

## Editorial Notes

Some European physicists are working on two airplanes which they hope will make ten-hour Atlantic crossings in the stratosphere—50,000 feet up. They expect the virtual absence of winds and storms at that height will aid them greatly. The total absence of traffic tie-ups, presumably, will help some, too.

The best reading issued recently from the Columbia University library was that of a contract for a new $3,500,000 library building.

Another sign of a business upturn is the increasing criticism being directed at many ill-considered economic "cures."

## From the Diary of an Indian Civilian

THE growing heat of the rising tropical sun, veiled though it was by thousands of feet of dense cloud, bathed the landscape with a steamy heat. For miles ahead the road, inches deep in the mud which is the characteristic of Burma in the rainy season, ran straight and uneventful as a desert. The surrounding country was a boundless chessboard of water-logged paddy fields, in which green shoots of newly sown paddy peered timorously above the water; occasional coconut palms stood sentinel on the narrow mud banks dividing them. A wild growth of red crinkly croton and spiky cactus lined the road on either side. But to one like myself, just out from England in the civil service, the mud remained the predominant feature.

Suddenly through the haze of this watery noontide was borne the sound of a faint melody. As we proceeded, it became clearer and we realized that there was a rhythm to it which was unexpected after the timeless polytonal "raga's" of Indian music which, so far, was all that we had heard in the East. A line of women were working at transplanting young paddy from the nursery plots to the fields where they were to bear fruit, and as they worked they sang a full-throated and lusty song.

We drew rein and listened; the bent forms of the women straightened as they gazed in interest at my chief, the first British officer which the countryside had known for some twenty years and with more interest at "tha-khinma," his wife. There were a dozen or more of them at work, and as they peered at us from under their wide bamboo "nga-mauks" (rain hats) they looked irresistibly comic. Knee-deep in mud and water they stood, their faded red working skirts tucked well up round their knees, their linen jackets stained with mud, and with mud plastered over their pretty dark faces to prevent them from being burnt any darker. Only glistening black eyes and flashing white teeth told us that they were belles of the village near by, and that nothing could exceed their daintiness on a Sabbath morning as they made their way to the village Pagoda. Then they would be arrayed in their best peacock-blue silk skirts, spotless white jackets, and pale mauve scarves, with sprays of the sweet-smelling "padauk" blossom stuck bewitchingly in their jet-black hair.

We passed a pleasant few minutes with them while I explained that although "tha-khinma" wore riding breeches, she was really a woman like them. The Burman, his women folk included, is the most natural person in the world, if a trifle crude at times, and very rarely exhibits the tongue-tied seriousness of the Indian. And even in these times of political stress, it is possible, with the country folk, at any rate, for the British officer on tour, to feel that he is among friends.

* * *

Our ultimate destination was a village called "Shwe-gu," which lay off the beaten track. The bullock carts, upon which was piled our meager equipment, must therefore start early to make due allowance for the heavy going in the monsoon. Dinner and baths had to be prepared for ourselves and our servants on arrival, and it was most doubtful whether accommodation had been prepared for us ahead. The carts, which had started off at break of day, once more took up their groaning trail, and slowly vanished down the road with much clicking of tongues and cries of "Hut! Nwa hna-gaung!" (Come on! You two bullocks!) We gazed at them as they departed, leaving us to enjoy our midday siesta. Two heavy carts they were, drawn by magnificent cream trotting bullocks, their owners seated cross-legged on a cushion of straw, waving encouraging switches of croton. Into one of them the tour clerk, a large and very dignified official, had heaped himself with his special trust which he adored—a cheeky wire-haired terrier pup which would keep on chewing precious documents, and his faithful abettor, a liver-and-white spaniel, some three months old, whose eyes were as guileless as the dawn, but whose heart concealed untold mischief.

In the second cart went the cook, a Madrasi Indian, who never traveled without a profusion of pots and pans, but could bake a magnificent loaf of bread in a mere biscuit tin. He sat precariously on the mound of his paraphernalia desperately hugging the one hurricane petrol lamp. Had not "Mem-sahib" abjured him not to let the mantle be broken on pain of fearsome penalties? It was a curious procession in the eyes of one who had recently left a world of airplanes and express trains. These carts were the usual mode of conveyance in Burma long before the time of Abraham and are still the only vehicles which can negotiate a country clogged with the mud of the monsoon.

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We saddled the horses again later in the evening. The little Burmese-Arab mare proved difficult; like most Burmese ponies she was sweet and docile as a child in harness, but peevish and willful in her stable. Woe betide anyone who dare intrude inside her narrow home! We adopted a strategy which never failed. Her mistress beguiled her with honeyed words and a banana, while her master slipped quickly into the stable and had her saddled up before she could think how to be rude.

We paid our dues to the village headman and followed in the track of the carts. Suddenly there appeared from nowhere a cavalcade of wild-looking headmen from the surrounding villages, gathered, so we understood, to escort us on our way, partly in honor of our recent arrival and partly to exchange gossip about us with their neighbors farther along the road. The Burman rustic, we found, invariably looked forward to the advent of a British officer after a succession of officers of his own kind, because the Briton is always doing the unexpected thing and provides him with endless food for thought and gossip. Mounted on small shaggy jungle ponies, some of them rode the ancient Burmese saddle of wood covered with a violent pink plush, while others were more up-to-date and had provided themselves with leather polo saddles. But they one and all rode with the stirrup firmly grasped between the great toe and the next.

We rode in single file along the mud "kazins" which bounded the rice fields, and along little lanes deep in water, the headmen continually finding cause for laughter and chaff, particularly when "Tha-khinma's" horse suddenly shied and threw her into the thorny scrub.

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We arrived at Shwe-gu at dusk in a torrential downpour, and found that we were being accommodated with unwonted hospitality in the monastery garden where there was a resting pavilion set aside for pilgrims who wished to see the historic pagoda at this spot. We dismounted on smooth greensward which was surrounded by a low castellated wall of whitewashed brick and plaster. The somber stained-wood monastery raised on piles was on one side; the pagoda, marble-white and gilt, in the center, and our rest house, a smaller replica of the monastery, on the other side. All was so orderly that we might have been in the quadrangle of an Oxford college. There could be no formalities in this downpour, and the next morning would be reserved for our visit to the courteous old yellow-robed monk in charge—a monk of the old type, untainted by strife for temporal power and serene in his search for enlightenment along the path of the Hina-Yana, or Puritan Buddhism.

The rain, we found, had penetrated our baggage and there were no dry clothes for us. The rest-house had been decked out with red carpets and hangings as if for a gala day, and our beds had been unloaded and prepared; the accommodation seemed palatial in these remote surroundings. In default of dry clothing, we took the blankets off our beds, and wrapped them toga-wise around us and over our shoulders, and then sat in Roman state to receive a further deputation of headmen and village elders who had come to bid us welcome. For half an hour or so we discussed such things as the state of the crops, the rains, the necessity for building certain roads, and the hundred and one other topics germane to the administration of the country. Then they took their leave. Before long we retired to our beds and settled down to sleep, lulled by the soft moaning of the wind in the many-roofed pinnacles of the wooden monastery buildings, the quiet clatter of coconut palm leaves, and the incessant tinkle of the pagoda bells, stirred to music in the breeze.

J. B. G. B.

## Notes From Paris

**Cochet Turns To Aviation**

HENRI COCHET, the French tennis champion, has recently become an aviator. In Biarritz, he had already been seen flying with Michel Destroyat, the aerial acrobat. Cochet was so enthusiastic that as soon as he was back in Paris, he went to the Villacoublay airdrome to take lessons in order to obtain his pilot's license. His instructor says he will be as clever in the air as he is on the tennis courts.

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**Crafts Work For Children**

At Suresnes, a Paris suburb, Mme. Jeanne Le Gall, the head mistress of a maternal school for children of from four to six years of age, is applying her husband's educational system with very good results. All the children are busy making things which can be either used or sold immediately. Some are making tapestry on a loom, others are weaving or doing fine basket work or working at a potter's wheel. The most remarkable thing about all this is the willingness and joy of all the little ones, showing the happiness which work brings. M. Le Gall declares that he has no intention of submitting the children to an apprenticeship while they are too young; he only wishes them to acquire supple and agile fingers. In children there is a constant need for activity and movement, and no educator should ignore this fact. A child will doubtless content himself with the manufacture of mud pies if there is nothing better to do, but he much prefers to use a real loom, and do the same work as a "grown-up." At the same time he is acquiring the habit of doing something, of overcoming difficulties.

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**Hair Waving à la Marcel**

At their Congress held at the Palais des Expositions, at the Porte de Versailles, Parisian "coiffeurs" competed with each other in the art of waving hair. Frenchwomen, in general, prefer the Marcel wave, invented in 1872 by M. Marcel Grateau, to the permanent wave. Apprenticed to a hairdresser, M. Grateau had often thought of imitating the natural waves of his mother's hair—his mother was to him the most beautiful and charming woman on earth—on his client's heads, but fashion then decreed tight curls. However, one day a lady consented to having him make the experiment on her on condition that the charge would not exceed 50 centimes (10 cents). Fifteen years later Marcel Grateau charged 50 francs for his wave. At the age of 45 he was rich, and today at 80 he lives in the Avenue Foch, the most select quarter of Paris, near the Bois de Boulogne. He taught no one, but he has written a very clear treatise which constitutes a veritable manual of hairdressing. It is through him that this profession has become so lucrative.

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**Banana Gains In Favor**

Bananas are becoming very popular in France and more and more are eaten here each year. In 1921 the port of Dieppe alone imported 19,000 tons, five years later the figure rose to 127,000, and last year it was 182,000 tons. The Canary Isles supply most of this fruit. From Dieppe they are sent all over France, but more especially to Paris, where they are taken in the refrigerator cars of the State Railways. Some days as many as 200 of these cars filled with clusters of bananas leave Dieppe for Paris.

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**Lyautey's Aims In Colonies**

Marshal Lyautey, Commissioner-General of the Colonial Exposition, at the closing session of the Congress of Urbanism, objected to the way in which words he had spoken at the opening of the same Congress had been interpreted. Because he had said, when speaking of the construction of new towns in the colonies, that it was necessary to construct these quite apart from native towns, he had been reproached with wanting to put the natives on one side, just as if they were cattle. Whereas all that he had asked for were not European towns, but new cities, outside and beside native towns, "out of respect for the natives, out of the love which we have for the beauty of their old towns and monuments on the one hand, and on the other out of the deep respect which we feel for their religion and their family traditions." The colonial authorities only desire the native towns to retain their character, a thing which so many European towns have lost. Although it has an undeniable economic interest in its colonies, France is also greatly interested in the native populations and their artistic sense; because it respects their past, it tries to preserve all its beauty. The modern buildings at Fez, Rabat, and Marrakech are the admiration of all writers and artists, who constantly go there to renew their inspiration. Nothing has been altered which deserved to remain.